

THE NATIONAL

# Wool Grower

VO

MBE  
RIODICAL DEPARTMENT



PRAISERS AT WORK ON  
GINAL BAG WOOL

# EVERY MINUTE COUNTS—

All of us aren't eligible for the fighting front. Some can do more on the home front. We at home haven't had to dodge bullets and every single minute that elapses means more casualties—more men killed or wounded. Food is vital. It's up to us on the home front to speed the day of victory—produce, purchase war bonds and use our energies where they will do the most for the war effort.

The Central Livestock Markets are open 24 hours a day, helping to speed livestock from the farm to the packing plant to the fighting front. Their facilities save much time, energy, gasoline, rubber and other material that can be devoted to production.

**THEY'RE GIVING THEIR LIVES . . . LET'S GIVE OUR MONEY AND  
ENERGY.**

**AND REMEMBER, THE SHORTEST ROUTE FROM THE FARM TO  
THE FIRING LINE IS THROUGH THE CENTRAL MARKET**

**SHIP TO THE**





# PTZ *with salt*

## a new, easy way to control worms

- A very ingenious way of controlling worms during the pasture season with phenothiazine, the active ingredient of PTZ, has been discovered.

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- So try PTZ *this new way*—PTZ Powder and salt during the pasture season. And for individual dosing, there is nothing better than PTZ Pellets or PTZ Drench for an accurate, worm-expelling dose. Use PTZ as directed on the package. Get PTZ—*now*—from your Dr. Hess Dealer.

**DR. HESS & CLARK, Inc.**  
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## The Cutting Chute

### ARMY CLOTH PURCHASES

The Army has just announced awards of contracts to manufacturers bidding on worsted cloths. Bids were asked on a total of 34,838,180 yards of various types and weights.

The announcement named successful bidders on 13,557,000 yards of olive drab worsted cloth. The production of a yard of 18-ounce serge requires 4.53 pounds of domestic grease wool. The present contracts call for 65 per cent domestic wool. It is reported that the mills receiving these orders have covered their domestic requirements by purchases of contracts which dealers had made with growers prior to April 25. Prices of these goods were not announced.

At the same time, contracts were awarded on 2,397,000 blankets out of 10,300,000 called for. When made of all domestic wool, an army blanket weighing 60 ounces requires 10.42 pounds of grease wool.

### SHEARERS' VICTORY TAX

Shearers paid individually by wool growers are considered as agricultural labor and no deduction need be made to cover the Victory Tax. However, shearers working in a crew and receiving their wages from a crew captain are rated as his employees and the captain therefore must withhold the Victory Tax from all wages paid by him and turn it into the Bureau of Internal Revenue.

### MKE NEWS

For members in the armed forces and western representatives, employees of the wool firm of Munro, Kincaid, Edgehill are getting out a monthly bulletin. It gives up-to-date news of the progress and whereabouts of the men in the service, has a "Who's Who on Summer Street" column, and also gives intimate glimpses of life in the Boston office. The publication goes by the name of "MKE NEWS."

### WOOL SUBSTITUTES FOR RUBBER

The Record Stockman of April 15 says: "The day of wool being thought of chiefly as a source of tweeds, textiles and sheepskin coats is over. Wool felt produced from the fleeces of sheep grown on the high Rocky Mountain range lands is proving to be a worthy wartime pinch hitter for vitally needed rubber. Increasing quantities of wool felt are being used for the manufacture of washers, gaskets and a variety of intricate parts formerly produced from rubber. Approximately 500,000 pounds of rubber have been conserved in this way during the past six months, according to the conservation division of the War Production Board."

### SHIFTS IN GRAZING SERVICE PERSONNEL

Julian Terrett has resigned as assistant director of the Grazing Service, U. S. Department of the Interior, to assist in the operation of a large cattle ranch which he owns in partnership with his brother in southeastern Montana. The entry of Mr.

## FOOD FOR VICTORY



**Eight million American fighting men are depending upon us for food.**

**Thirty-five million families working to win at home must be fed.**

**And our Allies, busy with battle, need all we can add to their food supplies.**

**So the world is looking to the American farmer.**

**And to the railroads as well. For this food must be taken where it is needed — must be moved swiftly and constantly to city and seaport.**

**And along with it, planes, guns, tanks and other war goods to back up American courage on every front.**

**It adds up to the fabulous total of**

**a million and a third tons moved a mile every minute, day and night.**

**To move it, a heavily loaded freight train gets started on its run every four seconds.**

**It means that 1942 freight movement exceeded that of 1941 by 34% — with very little new or additional equipment.**

**This was made possible because railroad men — in the offices, in the shops, in the yards, and on the road — have been working to get the most service out of railroad plant, power and equipment — realizing that, while this victory will be won first and above all by fighting men and fighting equipment, these must be backed up by transportation that's doing a fighting job.**

Association of  
**AMERICAN**



**RAILROADS**  
Washington D. C.

The National Wool Grower



Terrett's only son into the Army air force last winter increased the need for his active participation in the affairs of the 25,000-acre ranch and made his resignation from the Grazing Service imperative.

Director Rutledge of the Grazing Service also announced on April 30 the appointment of Milton W. Reid as regional grazer for the State of Wyoming, effective May 1. Mr. Reid, a West Virginian by birth, spent many years ranching in Arizona before entering the Grazing Service. He succeeds Harold J. Burbank, who resigned to return to private industry.

#### DENVER FAT LAMB CASE

Hearings in connection with the case charging the Denver Union Stock Yard Company, the Denver Livestock Exchange, Armour, Swift and Cudahy packing companies, and most of the leading commission firms with violation of the anti-trust act in their buying of lambs are to be held by the Tenth U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals, probably in June.

This case was first brought before District Judge J. Foster Symes, who last September, sustained the demurrers of the defendants and quashed the indictments on the ground that the Department of Agriculture, in its complaint, did not show that the price of fat lambs had been affected by the agreement between the indicted marketing agencies to buy fat lambs solely in the Denver stockyards and not at country points. The government appealed to the U. S. Supreme Court and that body held that the appeal should first have been taken to the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals.

#### CORN CEILING PRICE RAISED

Abandoning the present "escalator" method of seasonal pricing on corn upon instructions from Stabilization Director James F. Byrnes and Food Administrator Chester C. Davis, the Office of Price Administration announced early in April that the September 15, 1943, ceiling price of yellow corn—5 cents per bushel higher than present maximums—would become effective April 14 to continue as the top price for the remainder of the crop year terminating September 30, 1943.

#### CEILING ON LINSEED OIL PRODUCTS

The Office of Price Administration established dollar-and-cent ceiling prices on linseed oil meal, cake and pellets at prices below current levels on April 19.

Maximum prices established for crushers in the action are listed in dollars-and-cents per ton f.o.b. crushing plant, with pricing at ten principal crushing points. A differential of \$1 a ton is allowed where shipments are in less than carload lots. Jobbers are allowed maximum mark-ups of 50 cents a ton in carload lots and \$1 in lots less than carload lots. Wholesalers' maximum mark-up is \$2.50 and the retailers' \$5.50. Minneapolis, major linseed market in the United States, has a crushers' maximum price of \$40 a ton for meal or cake in bulk and \$43.50 per ton sacked. The maximum prices for pea-size meal and pellets are \$1.50 a ton above those for sacked meal. These figures represent a \$10 per ton reduction under current prices.

May, 1943

## MUNRO, KINCAID, EDGEHILL, INCORPORATED

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Marketing Western  
Wools Since 1921

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## Affiliated Organizations

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# EDITORIALS

THE program for government purchase of domestic wool by the Commodity Credit Corporation went into effect on April 25.

Despite the fact that three weeks had passed after official announcement that the plan would be operated, appraisers were not available in some sections. This has caused some confusion.

In Texas, an O.P.A. ruling limits warehouse charges to rates below those of the C.C.C., and steps to adjust those matters with the O.P.A. are delaying operation of the takeover plan in that state.

Present angles of wool affairs are discussed in separate articles on pages 11 and 14 of this issue of the Wool Grower.

## Tariff and Isolation

A strong and concerted effort is underway to convince voters that anyone who opposes the continuation of the reciprocal trade agreements program in its present form is an isolationist, and is not supporting the war effort. Secretary Hull, Dr. Sayre, and other administration spokesmen, testifying before the House Ways and Means Committee on the bill to renew the trade agreement law have argued that the United States cannot make its contribution to the peace if it makes any modification in the nine-year-old plan of fixing our import duties by executive procedure with no consultation of the elected representatives of the people. Mr. Hull said: "Repudiation of the trade agreements program, or the curtailment of it in scope or time by amendment, would be taken as a clear indication that this country which, in war, is bearing its full share of responsibility, will not do so in peace."

While recognizing the high motives and fine sincerity of Secretary Hull, the Wool Grower cannot agree that adoption of some of the changes proposed to be made in the present form of the trade agreements program would necessarily mean that the United States in peace desires to be isolated from either the allied or enemy nations.

Whether one agrees with Dr. McClure's recital in this issue of our mistakes in relations with other countries, or is a complete internationalist, he need not, and should not, feel that future contributions by the United States to world advancement in social or economic conditions would be hindered or made impossible if the 78th Congress decides to retain its authority to the extent of at least having a look at trade agreements before they are put into effect by the Chief Executive.

Of the thirty trade agreements entered into by the United States with twenty-seven countries since 1934, fourteen did not become effective until confirmed by legislative action in those countries. Twelve others were put into effect provisionally when announced for the United States, but required legislative action by those

countries before constituting any obligation on their part.

The main debate now going on at Washington on this matter concerns amending the law to provide some form of Congressional approval of future trade agreements in advance of their becoming binding upon the United States. We do not think that those supporting this policy should be charged with being isolationists or in any way hindering the war effort or obstructing this country's full contributions to future world peace.

## War Meat Affairs

Nothing of great importance developed at Washington in May in connection with the meat problem. Apparently, War Food Administrator Chester C. Davis and Senator Brown of the O.P.A. agreed to allow time to know the results of the civilian meat rationing program.

Licensed slaughterers are making weekly reports on their production, and the current supply is thereby known at all times.

The livestock committee was called to Washington for a discussion of methods of handling hogs under live ceiling prices if it is finally decided that they are necessary. No more has been said about ceilings on live cattle or lambs.

There has been considerable talk about rolling back meat ceiling prices as a means of holding down the cost of living. Dollar-and-cents retail prices on beef and lamb which were to have gone into effect at the last of April were withdrawn with the statement that scales previously announced would be revised to take effect on May 15. It was also officially stated that lower prices for all classes of livestock were expected to result from a better balance between available supplies and civilian, military and other requirements. This balance, it was said, would come through the meat rationing program, together with the vigorous enforcement measures which are designed to keep meat supplies moving through legitimate channels. The guaranteed floor price for hogs (Chicago basis) was raised from \$13.25 to \$13.75 until September 30, 1944.

Concern was expressed over a possible shortage of feed grains, and hog raisers were advised to curtail breeding for fall farrowing. This year's spring farrowing is reported at 24 per cent above that of 1942, which makes a similar raise in the fall pig crop unnecessary to meet the planned increase of 15 per cent in 1943 pork production.

It is plain that the administration is determined to stabilize, if not to lower, meat prices; this, in order to remove justification for the wage increases asked for by organized labor. How all of this will fit in with the call for larger food production is another problem. If the coal miners finally receive increased pay, as is to be expected, the farm bloc in the Senate is likely to revive the Bankhead bill, which would prohibit the deduction of govern-



ment payments in determining the parity for some farm price ceilings. The administration claimed that such a law would greatly increase living costs, but farmer organizations said the claims were exaggerated.

Farm leaders assert that the 40-hour week, with overtime, will increase the gap between agricultural and industrial wages, and that "the only way to obtain an increase of agricultural production is to adjust labor policies so as to provide adequate year-round skilled farm labor, along with providing extra seasonal help, and to permit farmers to receive fair open-market prices for their products."

So goes the anti-inflation movement with its most unfortunate conflict between farmers and union wage earners. It begins to look as though inflation can not wholly be prevented unless political considerations shall be abandoned.

## Roll Back of Prices

O.P.A. Director Brown has (May 10) just announced that on June 1, retail ceiling prices on meat will be reduced

by 10 per cent. This is an effort to meet claims by coal miners and other labor organizations that wages must be raised to offset increased costs of food.

The announcement says livestock prices will be continued around present levels, and that packers will be paid subsidies to offset losses resulting from lower meat prices with no lowering of live animal prices.

Congress has officially refused appropriations for making incentive payments to farmers. Many members are protesting the payment of subsidies to packers. The mess seems to be getting more complicated rather than clearer. The last move looks like another trial plan. It is not too late to hope that a simpler and more effective plan will yet appear.

Canada and England have controlled food costs and maintained production through a plan similar to what Mr. Brown now proposes. It seems to be a case of paying the rise of food prices through later taxes instead of at the stores.

F. R. M.

## Imported Sheep Labor

SERIOUS shortages in help for lambing and herding are reported from several points, particularly Montana and Wyoming. It now looks as though lack of labor may cause the marketing of more breeding ewes than were sent to slaughter last year.

So far there have not been many complaints about lack of shearers, though some crews are undermanned. The Colorado and Wyoming associations, working through the United States Employment Service and the Farm Security Administration, have secured help from New Mexico, including Navajo Indians accompanied in some cases by wives and children.

An official move, directed by Colonel Jay L. Taylor, Deputy War Food Administrator in charge of labor, is under way to obtain experienced sheep hands from Old Mexico. While in Salt Lake City recently, Colonel Taylor informed the Wool Grower that a separate plan for sheep labor had been proposed to the Mexican Government by our Department of State. Considerable numbers of Mexican workers have arrived in several states for work in sugar beet fields and in harvesting fruit and vegetable crops.

Congress has voted \$26,000,000 for the agricultural labor program, to be used by the War Food Administrator and the Agricultural Extension Service.

The plan for sheep labor as submitted to the Mexican Government provides that herders will receive

the same pay and living conditions that prevail in the area of their employment.

While the approval of the plan by President Camacho was expected some time ago, he had not accepted it on May 5. It is probable that the plan may be in operation very soon.

Colonel Taylor informed the Wool Grower that when the movement of this labor is started, the National Wool Growers Association will need to have a representative in Mexico to act with our government's agent in selecting the men to be sent to this country.

### SHEEPMEN'S CALENDAR

California Ram Sale, Galt: May 17-18

Intermountain Junior Fat Stock Show, North Salt Lake, Utah: June 7-8

Chicago Junior Market Lamb Show and Sale: June 18.

San Angelo (Texas) Sheep Show and Sale: July 27-28

West Texas Ram Sale and Show, Eden: August 4-6

New Mexico Ram Sale, Albuquerque: August 14

Oregon Ram Sale, Pendleton: August 20.

National Ram Sale, Salt Lake City, Utah: August 24-25

Ogden Live Stock Show, Ogden, Utah: November 7-10

Chicago Market Fat Stock and Carlot Competition: November 29-December 2.

Those who desire to obtain Mexican sheep hands should work through their county agricultural war boards, who in turn contact the Farm Security Administration. Statements of the number of hands needed and the length of the time of employment should be filed. Usually this can be done best through a state or local wool growers' association.

Under the plan, the employer will make contracts with the employees through officials of the Farm Security Administration. It is required that 10 per cent of each employee's earnings be turned over by the employer to a designated agency to be held in Mexico for the account of the employee.

### Sheep Help From The Army

In an order issued on April 1 by General Marshall, it was stated that furloughs will not be issued to allow soldiers to engage in farm work. It was provided that men may obtain passes to go to nearby farms to work at wages as agreed to by the men and the employers. The availability of army help for such short periods can be of little aid to wool growers.

Another order provided that special key men in industries may be discharged from service upon application of the soldier to his unit commanding officer, supported by statements of his future employer as to the nature of the work and qualifications of the applicant.

Men over 38 years of age can only be transferred to the "enlisted reserve." Here, too, the man must make



application to the commanding officer of his unit, and the application should be supported by statements from the employer. The county war board should also support the application. Such men are placed in the enlisted reserve so that they may be recalled to service in the event of their leaving the class of employment for which they are transferred. They are required to report to the draft boards for the place in which they are employed.

Under Selective Service directives 164, 164-A and 164-C, essential agricultural and livestock workers are to receive consideration for classification and reclassification into 2-C and 3-C.

A definite responsibility has been placed on the U.S.D.A. county war boards by these directives in supplying information to local draft boards relative to the essentiality of agricultural and livestock workers within the county. The war boards have the right of appeal from a local board's decision regarding the deferment or reclassification of a registrant who is felt to be essential to agriculture and livestock production.

Local draft boards continue to have wide discretionary powers. There is no definite number of war units (although 8 units are considered a minimum in the directive), in determining whether a man is essential or not essential to agricultural endeavor. Conditions alter the manner by which a man is judged essential.

The biggest complaint apparently is the lack of complete information about the registrants who should be reclassified. It is the responsibility of the war boards to get complete information. It is the very definite responsibility of the employer or registrant, who is or who hereafter expects to request deferment, to get the complete information to the county war board.

There is no time limit as to when a man can return to agriculture and become reclassified into 2-C or 3-C if he is essential, but it is too late after the registrant has received his orders for induction.

The proper and most helpful procedure is to submit complete information on an essential farm or livestock worker to the county war boards now, so that local draft boards may complete the classification and reclassification of essential agricultural workers into 2-C or 3-C.

## Those High Tariffs

PROPAGANDA sent out by Washington and independent agencies in recent years has dwelt upon high tariffs imposed by the United States. The facts now appear to have been not only distorted, but misrepresented.

The American Tariff League has made an exhaustive study of import duty rates in force in 1937 in the United States and eighteen other countries which have large volumes of foreign trade. Duties imposed by various countries on a cargo consisting of 169 commodities prominent in international commerce, and having a total value of \$100,159,480, are shown in the League's report. The figures below show (1) the per cent of the cargo value collected by each country, and (2) the percentage relation which the duties assessed by each country bear to those of the United States, which are placed at 100:

Country	Duty in Per Cent of Value of Cargo	Duties in Percentage of United States Rates
United States	43.1	100.0
Argentina	47.5	110.0
Belgium	41.7	96.8
Brazil	103.0	239.4
Canada	32.9	76.3
Egypt	56.0	130.0
France	36.6	85.0
Germany	120.2	279.0
Greece	71.5	166.0
Hungary	69.5	160.0
Italy	64.8	150.5
Japan	42.2	98.0
Mexico	64.2	149.0
Netherlands	16.1	37.4
Spain	200.7	465.0
Sweden	14.2	32.8
Switzerland	55.2	128.0
Turkey	155.0	359.6
United Kingdom	51.0	118.3
Average	69.0	160.2

On 13 farm products, United States rates were 95.8 per cent of the value; Egypt, 119.8; United Kingdom, 89; for 18 other countries, the average was 45.5 per cent. For 27 other food products, the 18 other countries had an average duty of 121.6 per cent of value, and the United States, 37 per cent; United Kingdom, 33.7; Argentina, 64.4; Canada, 47.5; France, 79.2; Germany, 172; and Japan, 48.6 per cent.

In 21 textile articles, the 18 countries averaged 61.1 per cent and the United States, 32.3. Germany showed 55.2; Canada, 39.8; Japan, 30; United Kingdom, 21.2; and Argentina, 31.2.

## PICTURE CONTEST

Have you a good sheep scene that you think would be suitable for use on the cover of the National Wool Grower? If so, send it to the National Wool Grower, 509 McCormick Building, Salt Lake City, Utah, on or before July 1, this year.

For each of the three best pictures submitted, the National Wool Grower will pay \$5.00.

Please send glossy prints; also an up-and-down, rather than a horizontal picture is preferable.

## Ammunition

THE War Production Board on May 1, issued Limitation Order L-286 which provides for the securing of ammunition for defense, for private account, and for export.

This order does not guarantee that the ammunition will be available, but does specify who is entitled to ammunition. Any authorized purchaser must fill out a purchase order together with a written statement and file these with the seller before ammunition is released. The seller means the local ammunition merchant in your territory.

A farmer or rancher is defined as "any person who operates a farm or ranch as owner or as tenant of the owner." For purposes of this order each sheepherder is considered a "tenant of the owner" and has the right to apply for the quota allowed, according to the War Production Board.

The quotas allowed are set up on a calendar quarter basis which means the four three months of the year commencing January 1, April 1, July 1, and October 1.

The quotas allowed for each quarter to any farmer or rancher are as follows:

100 rounds of .22 caliber long rifle cartridges.

140 rounds of rifle ammunition except .22 caliber but not more than 40 rounds of .30-30 caliber and not more than 100 rounds of .30-06 caliber.

25 rounds of shot gun shells of any gauge.

Nothing in this order suggests the possibility of receiving ammunition for other calibers. We are still waiting a reply to our letter of April 19 to the Governmental Division of the War Production Board in which we ask them to make a special appeal for the release of .25-35s and an additional quantity of .30-30s.

## Senator O'Mahoney

REPRESENTATIVES of western livestock men, working at Washington, have come to rely very strongly on the aid and counsel of Wyoming's Senior Senator, Joseph C. O'Mahoney.

As announced in the February issue of the Wool Grower, Senator O'Mahoney, since January, has been chairman of the Senate's Special Committee to Investigate Production, Transportation and Marketing of Wool. In his customary careful and energetic way, he gave valuable advice to the representatives of the wool growers and aided greatly with the government bureaus in the development of the wool purchase program. On February 10 he called the Senate Wool Committee and other Senators from wool-growing states into conference with the growers for analysis of the purchase proposal. The committee met again on April 3 and largely framed the language of the official announcement of that date from the Commodity Credit Corporation, especially in regard to continuation of the government wool program while the stockpile is being liquidated after the war.

As chairman of the wool committee, Senator O'Mahoney submitted to the Senate the first report made by that committee since its appointment in 1935. Portions of that report were printed in the March issue of the Wool Grower (page 6).

Later he arranged unofficially for a meeting between eleven senators and the general committee of cattle, hog, and sheep raisers who were then in Washington in connection with the war meat program, and in opposition to the placing of ceiling prices on live animals.

While he is a champion of the agricultural producers, his fair and constructive attitude gives him the respect and high regard of officials in all departments of the government.

The Senator entered the Senate in December, 1933, under appointment as successor to the late John B. Kendrick, and was elected in 1934 and reelected in 1940. While a supporter of most of the administration's major policies, he has frequently, and often successfully, opposed measures of



The Honorable Joseph C. O'Mahoney,  
Wyoming's Senior Senator

which he could not approve. In this way he has earned the confidence of members of both parties. He has had a leading part in the creation of a group that acts in a non-partisan way to secure the treatment for agricultural questions that is essential to the prosecution of the war and to the country's peacetime economy.

In 1940 Senator O'Mahoney vigorously supported the Pitman amendment to the Reciprocal Trade Agreement Act, to require Senate ratification of future trade agreements, and later sponsored another amendment designed to require Congressional approval of trade agreements before becoming effective. He serves on seven of the Senate's most important committees and is an influential participant in most of the important debates.

The present membership of the Senate's special committee on wool matters is as follows: Joseph C. O'Mahoney, chairman, Carl A. Hatch (New Mexico), Chan Gurney (South Dakota), John Thomas (Idaho), James E. Murray (Montana), and David I. Walsh (Massachusetts).

## Proposed Acquisition of Lands by Grazing Service

HOUSE bill, H. R. 2197, providing for the acquisition of lands for grazing purposes, passed the House of Representatives on April 19, and has now been referred to the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys in the United States Senate.

This bill proposes an amendment to section 10 of the Taylor Grazing Act. That section provides that 25 per cent of all monies received under the Act during any fiscal year, when appropriated by the Congress, may be spent by the Secretary of the Interior for the construction, purchase, or maintenance of range improvements. The proposed amendment would specifically authorize the expenditure of up to one half of this amount for the acquisition of land, which heretofore has not been permitted, for necessary driveways and for grazing.

This amendment carries the endorsement of the Grazing Service and the National Wool Growers Association.

# MAYBE YOU'RE AN ISOLATIONIST

By S. W. McClure

PRESS reports say 1200 economists recently signed a resolution stating that "the failure of the Congress to reenact the Hull Reciprocal Trade Agreement law would be accepted by the world as proof that the United States was returning to isolationism."

If there are 1200 economists in the United States, 1199 of them ought to be drafted, regardless of race, creed or previous misinformation given to the public.

Returning to isolationism. When, in the name of the Almighty, was the United States an isolationist? If there ever has been a squabble in a back alley anywhere in the world in which we did not take a part, it was only because the trouble was settled before we heard of it. It can be truthfully said that no nation in this world, with the single exception of Great Britain, ever took so large a part in world affairs as the United States. Nor has any nation ever contributed so much to human relief outside its own borders as the United States. Great Britain's larger activities are due solely to the fact that she has colonies over most of the earth.

Thomas Jefferson said that this country, on account of its geographical position, need have but little dealing with the outside world, and he was right. Let me say to these warrior economists behind their shiny desks, that on the matter of tariffs and world trade, this country has been the most liberal of all the great nations. We admit free of all duty more goods, including economists, than any important nation. In the matter of world trade, the United States in 1929 handled 16 per cent of the total international trade of the world, yet we have less than 6 per cent of its people. That's our trade record.

Let us consider just a few of our international affairs. Scarcely had the nation been born in 1789 when our internationalists tried to plunge us into the French Revolution on the side of the French. Indeed that country sent its Genet Commission to this country and tried to force us to help them. Here at home rebellion, riot, and mob

violence followed their efforts. But Hamilton and Washington knew that if we entered a European war we would lose our own government. They were called isolationists, but they saved America.

Jefferson had scarcely warmed the presidential chair before he became an interventionist. Americans forget that this is not the first time our troops have fought in the Mediterranean and along the African Coast. For centuries bands of Tripolitan pirates had preyed upon the shipping of the world, exacting tribute from all ships. Jefferson decided the seas should be free, and while we were less affected than European countries, he declared war on Tripoli, and after three years of fighting, banished all pirates from the seas.

In 1823 President Monroe issued his famous Monroe Doctrine, which proclaimed to the world that any nation attempting to gain a foothold on the American continent would be treated as an enemy. This was world statesmanship of a high order.

But let us skip a few years and start with 1850. In that year, we enacted the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty. This was a treaty between the United States and Great Britain providing for building canals between the Atlantic and the Pacific and laying down rules for international control. It had other purposes relating to the respecting of existing territorial rights. We kept our part of that treaty but Britain did not.

In 1853 we, innocently and with the best of interventionist intention, started the present war between Japan and the United States. At that time Japan was just an island of idol worshipers, dozing contentedly beneath the Rising Sun. For hundreds of years it had been a strictly isolationist country. Two hundred years before it had driven out all foreigners, including a batch of Portuguese traders. It wanted to be let alone with its own people to worship its ancient gods. It had neither army nor navy, and no ship larger than a fishing boat. Its people never intended to set foot on

foreign soil. All it asked was to be isolated, to live its own "way of life."

But not for long. Our warships were snooping around the world on the excuse that they were protecting world trade. But we had no trade with Japan and Japan wanted none with us. Hundreds of years before Japan had tried "world trade" and found it inevitably led to war, so in 1624 she drove out all foreigners and decided to live in peace. Then, one morning in 1853, the Emperor looked out his back room window and, lo and behold, there in the harbor of Uruga was a whole fleet of warships flying a flag of stars and stripes, their huge cannons pointing at the "palace of the king." Japan had never seen anything like this. The Emperor was panic-stricken and his people took shelter in huts and hideouts. Surely the end of the world had come. But not so; it was just Commodore Perry, out looking for world trade, who had dropped in to awaken the Japanese and tell them what they were missing. He went ashore to visit the frightened Emperor and let his sailors look over the geisha girls. The Emperor begged Perry to go away but he would not leave. He wanted to awaken the Japanese people and make them take their "place in the sun." And the Emperor could not get rid of Perry until he signed a treaty opening five principal ports of Japan to the trade of the world. This accounts for the rise of Japan. How much better for the world had we let her sleep!

Let us pass over some thirty years and get down to things we older fellows actually remember. During Cleveland's administration, Great Britain sent her warships to Venezuela to collect a debt owing her and adjust certain boundaries. Cleveland marshalled the American Navy and told Britain to leave American soil. That was "good neighbor" policy with a vengeance. In 1898 Cuba was at war with Spain, seeking her independence. In the midst of the fight we sent the warship Maine into the harbor of Havana. A terrific explosion followed



and the Maine sank with the loss of many American seamen. No one knows the cause. We do know that the Maine had no business in the harbor during time of war. Spain was blamed for the tragedy and the American people, led by Teddy Roosevelt, demanded war. President McKinley was reluctant to declare war, for he had been a major in the Civil War. Public opinion overruled him however, and war was declared to free Cuba and the Philippines. The Spaniards surrendered to us Cuba, Puerto Rico, the Philippines and all their Pacific possessions, consisting of literally thousands of islands. We looked over the bunch and decided to keep Cuba, Puerto Rico, the Philippines, Midway, Guam and Wake. The rest we gave back to Spain. She in turn sold them to Germany, and the League of Nations, after World War I, gave them to Japan. We now fight to regain them. Then we spent millions to civilize the Philippines and paid 20 million to the Spanish friars for the lands which they had gained possession of since their coming to the islands in the 16th century, and donated them to the Philippines. Now we have lost these islands.

In 1900 there was a great uprising in China directed to drive out all foreigners. Our troops and warships entered China and fought side by side with Japs and British and French to subdue China. We finally licked China and assessed against her some \$330,000,000 for damages. Our share was 13 million and our Congress canceled the debt.

In 1901 we joined with Britain and enacted the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty, an international agreement affecting the use and construction of the Panama Canal.

In 1904 we were instrumental in establishing the Hague Tribunal, an international court to prescribe rules of warfare and to which all international disputes were to be referred for settlement.

In 1905 Japan and Russia were at war and Russia was training a huge army to whip the Japs, although she had the worst of it up to that time. President Roosevelt offered the good offices of the United States to settle the war and called a peace conference at Portsmouth, New Hampshire. Russia was reluctant to quit the fight but our influence finally brought about a

settlement, with Japan, the victor. Roosevelt knew this peace conference was a mistake and so stated later. He believed that finally Russia would have whipped the Japs, and that would have ended them for all time.

In 1905 we built the Panama Canal and gave to foreign vessels the same rates and rights as was given to our own vessels. Probably this is the only private canal of which this is true.

We shall touch briefly on our part of World War I, but in that war we loaned to Europe 10½ billions only to lose it, all but a few dimes. At the close of the war we practically dictated the peace and set up six small republics, all of which have now perished. They turned out to be more interested in our money than in their own government. It was an American, Charles G. Dawes, who drew up the plan of payment for German reparations, and an American president who suspended such payments in 1932 to save Germany from collapse. Ours was the only hand lifted against Hitler at the start. In 1932 Mr. Hoover called the World's Economic Conference to meet in London to discuss world problems, but Mr. Roosevelt called our delegation home. In 1932 also the United States asked the League of Nations to join us in action against Japanese invasion of Manchuria but the League refused to help.

The Wool Grower is not the place to discuss this question in full. I have given but a few brief glances at our international meddling. For all of this we were called imperialists by the very men who now cry: Isolationism! I have not referred to Liberia, a Negro republic we officially established in Africa, or to our part in the Boer War, nor to the fact that we favored and financed the Irish rebellion against Britain. Nor need I detail the vast relief we have constantly sent to China and India. On the two latter countries I am a prejudiced commentator, for when I was a small boy it took me about two weeks to save up ten pennies for candy or some other necessity, and always about the time I had a dime, my mother would insist that I donate it for Chinese or Indian relief.

A nation with our record can never be convicted of isolationism. Much of our international meddling has proved disastrous but it was freely given and always with good intent.

## In Memoriam

JOHN ETCHART, 60, one of Montana's largest livestock operators, died suddenly of a heart attack in a store in Glasgow, Montana, on April 17. Solemn high requiem mass was conducted in St. Raphael's Catholic Church the following Wednesday.

Coming from the Pyrenees country of France in 1900, Mr. Etchart, then 18, herded sheep with his brother in Los Angeles. Later they operated a sheep outfit in Las Vegas, Nevada, which they sold in 1907, when Mr. Etchart returned to his home in France and married Miss Catherine Urrugu. When he came back to the United States, Mr. Etchart established his home in northern Montana where he built up his large ranching outfit. In addition to sheep, he also ran a purebred Hereford herd and operated a large acreage of sugar beets.

Mr. Etchart was a director and past vice-president of the Montana Wool Growers Association; a director of the Montana Production Credit Association and of the National Wool Marketing Corporation, and a member of the Montana State Grass Conservation Commission. He also took an active part in the civic life of the community in which he lived. Mrs. Etchart, four sons and a daughter survive.

The following tribute was paid to Mr. Etchart in the Glasgow Courier of April 22:

It is almost as difficult a task for us to express our sentiments about John Etchart as it was Wednesday morning for his friend and parish priest, Father Foley, as he stood before John's casket to pay a final tribute to one of Valley County's and Montana's leading citizens.

We think that there was well-told the true story of a many-sided man—a successful man, a public-spirited man, a family man and a Christian man.

His associates knew of his early and varied life, how he reached an eminence on the western ranges through hard work and thrift, a heritage from his sturdy forebears.

Those who came from all sections of Montana knew of his wise counsel, his quick judgment and foresight in the many offices he held.

His neighbors, and they were all there, knew of his unfailing and inherent courtesy and consideration in talking with them and in helping them with their problems.

His children and his widow knew of his kindness and his pride in his family.

His spiritual mentor testified that John Etchart realized that in every man there are both a body and a soul and that he gave attention to the care of that soul.

Truly he was a many-sided man. Not many are so endowed. Few will be so sincerely missed.



# THE WOOL PURCHASE PLAN IN OPERATION

THE program for government purchase of 1943 wools became effective on April 25. The official order, (Food Distribution Order No. 50, Wool), was issued on April 17 by Chester C. Davis, Director, Food Production and Distribution Administration. The text of this order is printed in this issue of the Wool Grower. The object of the plan, as stated in the order, is "to assure an adequate supply and efficient distribution of wool to meet war and essential civilian needs."

On April 3, the Office of War Information and the Department of Agriculture, in announcing decision to institute a wool purchase program, said:

Recognizing the necessity of maintaining production of domestic wool for the duration of the war, and the desirability of protecting the growers from losses that would be incurred if the stockpile were suddenly dis-

posed of, the Department of Agriculture today announced a price support program for wool.

Such a program was asked for by the National Wool Growers Association in January, 1942, and again in 1943. Between those times, ten state associations had made the same request. None, excepting Montana, expressed any opposition. California, at a special meeting in March, qualified its endorsement, mainly on the grounds that there was not sufficient assurance of government price support at the close of war. The later official an-

nouncement of April 3 was generally considered as giving such assurance so far as was legally possible. No other states have qualified or canceled their convention's endorsement of the program.

As to that, the records of the associations, as set forth above give the answer.

## The Contracted Clips

After February 20, it was practically certain that there would be a govern-

ment purchase program for wool at O.P.A. ceiling prices. That fact, together with mills' requirements for domestic wools to go into fabrics for government contracts, brought activity in the purchase of shorn wools by dealers, and in contracting for clips still on the sheep. In the absence of official announcement, there was nothing to hinder such transactions. The C. C. C. order states that these sales will not be interfered with, though the contracts are subject to examination by the C. C. C., and the wools themselves may be appraised by those employed to value wools delivered under the plan.

## WHAT THE GROWER HAS TO DO

Under the government plan calling for purchase of all unsold wools through the Commodity Credit Corporation, the steps to be taken by growers are few and simple.

They should decide as to the concern by which they wish to have their wool handled. Then a consignment contract should be signed with that concern.

Upon arrival of the wool at the warehouse of the consignee-handler, the wool will be placed before the official appraisers who will value it in accordance with the clean prices for various grades as established by the Office of Price Administration.

The handler will report the appraisal to the grower, who has ten days in which to file for a reappraisal by an Appeal Committee in the case of original bag lots. If the reappraisal agrees with the original one, the grower is liable for a charge of \$50. Final settlement will be made on the basis of the reappraisal.

The handler will collect the appraised value of the clip from the C.C.C. and furnish the grower with a copy of the appraisers' certificate and a check for the value after the following deductions:

1. Not to exceed  $1\frac{1}{2}$  cents for the handler's commission.
2. Not to exceed  $\frac{3}{4}$  of a cent per pound on clips requiring grading.
3.  $1\frac{1}{8}$  cents per pound for the Commodity Credit Corporation.

On clips of less than 5,000 pounds or going through a secondary handler charges may be somewhat higher.

At the public hearing upon the proposed purchase plan, which was held at Washington on February 20, no opposition was expressed. Representatives of dealers and manufacturers were then present. Subsequently some members of the wool trade registered objections to terms of the contract drawn to show the ways in which a dealer who desired to handle wool for the Commodity Credit Corporation would need to operate. A few such objectors ventured the statement that growers did not approve the program.

Prices paid by dealers up to about the middle of April were usually somewhat higher than growers obtained for the same clips in 1942. It was claimed that in some cases the grower received full ceiling price at home, and more than he can get after April 25 under the deductions authorized to be made from the appraised value of his wool at O.P.A. ceiling prices. Upon the latter claim, the facts will be forthcoming when the C. C. C. makes its appraisal of clips that were sold before April 25. If the buyer did pay full ceiling prices

at the ranch, and if he did resell the contract to mills at less than a margin of 2½ cents, then the grower gained by selling before April 25.

It is estimated that around 100 million pounds, or 25 per cent of the clip, was sold independently.

It must be recognized that most of the dealers' contracts were quickly resold to manufacturers who were short on domestic wool; also, that this contracting was discontinued sometime before April 25, which would seem to show that the special demand had been satisfied and that little, if any, more wool could have been sold at the prices that prevailed during the period of active buying.

#### The Consigned Wools

As the official order sets forth, the government program is designed to operate to support prices received by growers. Their clips will be appraised by competent and reliable men in accordance with official ceiling prices. The railroads, the dealer-handlers, and the C. C. C. will be paid for the services they give. The balance will go to the grower. No one will have a private profit.

There will be no change in the market level unless the O.P.A. raises ceiling prices, as is being demanded by the National Wool Growers Association. In such an event, growers consigning after the raise will get the higher price. And if the C. C. C. sells under a raised ceiling some of the wool it purchased before such raise, it will be insisted that such margin be returned to the grower or used to lower the C. C. C. charges if the program is applied to 1944 wools.

#### Growers' Gain

There can be no doubt that the clips which the C. C. C. will buy will net the growers more money than they would receive if dealers were left free to operate as they normally do. The grower always pays the freight anyway. Some handlers claim that the commission and grading charges allowed them are less than the actual expense of operating their houses. It will be unfortunate if this claim turns out to be correct in any case. It is also reported that Boston houses have been active since April 25 in soliciting consignments to be handled at the C. C. C. approved charges.

Under the plan, handlers will not be under the necessity of using their own capital, which reduces their expense

of operation below what it normally amounts to. Handlers are free to make advances to growers, at 4 per cent interest, which, however, will only run until the clips have been appraised at the warehouses and payments made by the C. C. C. to the handlers.

#### The C. C. C. Charges

In respect to the C. C. C. charge of 1½ cents per grease pound for its financial and administrative service, there is room both for debate and misunderstanding.

#### WOOL HANDLERS APPROVED TO MAY 1

A total of 26 wool firms had been approved by the Commodity Credit Corporation up to May 1 to handle wools under the government purchase plan which was put into effect April 25. Other firms will be added to the list, of course, as time goes on. The names of the handlers approved to the first of this month are:

National Wool Marketing Corporation  
Farnsworth Stevenson  
Sheldon & Company  
Shepherd Hitchcock  
Hallowell, Jones & Donald  
R. H. Lindsay  
All of Boston  
Pacific Wool Growers  
Western Wool Storage Company  
Portland Hide & Wool Company  
All of Portland  
Isaac Rosenbaum & Sons  
M. S. Abel & Sons  
Louisville, Kentucky  
Bell & Bogie, Paris, Kentucky  
Merrion & Wilkins, Denver  
Hirsch Bros., Cumberland, Maryland  
Uvalde Wool & Mohair Company, Uvalde, Texas  
Jas. Daniel, Eden, Texas  
Harris Wool & Fur Company, St. Louis, Missouri  
Joe Danin, Whittemore, Michigan  
Wool Growers Warehouse, Casper, Wyo.  
L. Frank & Sons, Zanesville, Ohio  
Hafner Wool Warehouse, Newell, South Dakota  
Max Schuff, Belle Fourche, South Dakota  
Levenstein Bros., Shelbyville, Indiana  
Selwyn Marcus, Grand Rapids, Michigan  
Traugott Schmidt, Detroit, Michigan  
Hardman Supply Company, Spencer, West Virginia

It has not always been understood that this charge is what keeps growers out of the subsidy class. If the C. C. C. had not made any charge for the use of the more than 100 million dollars which it will use, and had received nothing for the expense of its appraisers, then growers would be getting a service without cost to them, and would have been in the class of those seeking subsidies from the Treasury.

We argued continually, when the

program was being developed, that the C. C. C. charges were higher than necessary. As above discussed, we will be in a position, if our claim is proven by the facts, to demand return to growers of any excess of C. C. C. receipts over outlay.

#### After War

The degree of price support that will come to the grower through the price support plan is, of course, but partial compensation for the way his interests have been affected by ceiling prices and the restriction of the use of wool for civilians. The fact that ceilings on foreign wool are so much lower than on domestic is forcing manufacturers to use the former for their limited civilian production to a very large extent. Standard wool blends and effects in goods heretofore calling for domestic wool are being changed. It is likely to take some time to get the mills back to their previous use of domestic wool for civilian cloth.

But growers, in asking for price support, were prompted, more than by these things, by the situation that must confront them at the close of the war. The government now has in its strategic stockpile approximately one billion pounds of wool. Only a few million pounds of damaged bales have been taken out of this pile since the wool began to arrive in 1940.

With the lessened rate of consumption of wool for military uses and continuation of imports for the trade, it is far more than probable that there will be a huge accumulation under government control when production of goods for war is discontinued. The present C. C. C. program of wool purchasing makes the government a holder of wool taken at ceiling prices, and gives it a large interest in preventing price declines through liquidation of the stockpile or otherwise.

Because of this fact, and also because the government has instituted a wool program during war, it is as sure as can be, without a written specific obligation, that a wool program will be in effect to bring about what the C. C. C. said on April 3 was one of the objects of the program, "the desirability of protecting the growers from losses that would be incurred if the stockpile were suddenly disposed of."

#### Advantages to Growers

1. The grower is assured of full ceiling prices for his wool.

2. The appraisal certificate he will receive will show the amount and shrinkage of each grade of his wool, along with the ceiling value.

3. The grower can expect participation of a government agency in liquidation of the stockpile in an orderly way and with the least possible lowering of prices at that time.

Whether or not March contracting prices were higher than net returns would have been on the same clips taken by the C. C. C. will be shown by the appraisal of those clips. Whatever that showing may be, it should be considered that the estimated sale of 100 million pounds before April 25 had supplied mill demand as shown by dealers' discontinuation of con-

tracting before the deadline. The only argument possible is as to whether growers who went in on the precontracting received for themselves a part of the 2½-cent charge that will be deducted from appraised values of C. C. C. clips.

The Wool Grower is confident that appraisals will be made fairly, and that returns will be made promptly. We believe that after the plan has been in operation a few months, the growers generally will find that the results are what were expected when government purchase was asked for; also that the plan will be of real advantage to them in the situation that must arise in the postwar period.

F. R. Marshall

## FD-50—THE WOOL ORDER

Pursuant to the authority vested in me by Executive Order No. 9322, dated March 26, 1943 (8 F.R. 3807), and to assure an adequate supply and efficient distribution of wool to meet war and essential civilian needs, it is hereby ordered as follows:

§1418.1. Purchase and sale of domestic wool.

(a) Definitions. When used in this order, unless otherwise distinctly expressed or manifestly incompatible with the intent thereof:

(1) The term "person" means any individual, partnership, corporation, association, or other business entity.

(2) The term "Director" means the Director of Food Distribution, United States Department of Agriculture, or any employee, agency or bureau of the United States Department of Agriculture designated by such Director.

(3) The term "Corporation" means the Commodity Credit Corporation.

(4) The term "domestic wool" means wool which is shorn from sheep or lambs raised in the continental United States, or removed from the skins of such slaughtered sheep or lambs.

(5) The term "producer" means a person who owns sheep or lambs which are raised in the continental United States, and from which wool is shorn, or the skins of such slaughtered sheep or lambs from which wool is removed.

(6) The term "handler" means a person who has entered into a Wool Handlers' Agreement with the Corporation under its 1943 Wool Purchase Program.

(7) The term "secondary handler" means a person, operating as a country merchant or assembler, who:

(i) Purchases domestic wool for his own account from producers in lots of not to exceed one thousand pounds each, grease weight.

(ii) Takes domestic wool from producers in any quantity on consignment and per-

forms such services in connection therewith as delivering from farm to local market or shipping point, bagging, country grading, and loading on trucks or cars.

(8) The term "manufacturer" means a person who processes domestic wool beyond the grease stage, including scourers or carbonizers.

(9) The term "purchase" includes contracts to purchase.

(10) The terms "sell" and "sale" include contracts to sell.

(11) The terms "deliver" and "delivery" include contracts to deliver.

(b) Restrictions. No person shall sell or deliver domestic wool to any person other than the Corporation, and no person other than the Corporation shall purchase or accept delivery of domestic wool, except as hereinafter provided or specifically authorized by the Director.

(c) Exemptions. The provisions of (b) shall not apply to:

(1) Purchases by and sales or deliveries to a handler for the account of the Corporation pursuant to the terms of such handler's agreement with the Corporation.

(2) Purchases by and sales or deliveries of domestic wool to a secondary handler, for his own account, from any producer in lots of not to exceed one thousand pounds, grease weight, provided, however, that such wool shall be sold by such secondary handler to the Corporation.

(3) Deliveries to a secondary handler, in lots of any size, on consignment for sale to the Corporation.

(4) (Language of bill omitted. In substance, manufacturers are permitted to buy not to exceed the total quantity purchased in 1942 from producers within a radius of 50 miles from the mill.)

(5) Domestic wool purchased from or sold by producers prior to the effective date of this order, regardless of when delivery of such wool is made, provided, however, that

contracts for the sale of such wool shall be available for examination by the Director, and such wool, whether or not resold under any subsequent contract, shall be subject to appraisal by the Director.

(6) Domestic wool purchased from or sold by the Corporation.

(d) Records and reports. Every person subject to this order shall maintain such records for at least two years (or for such other periods of time as the Director may designate), and shall execute and file such reports upon such forms and submit such information as the Director may from time to time request or direct, and within such times as he may prescribe.

(e) Bureau of the Budget approval. The reporting requirements of this order have been approved by the Bureau of the Budget in accordance with the Federal Reports Act of 1942. Subsequent specific record keeping or reporting requirements by the Director will be subject to the approval of the Bureau of the Budget pursuant to the Federal Reports Act of 1942.

(f) Audit and inspection. Every person subject to this order shall, upon request, permit inspections at all reasonable times of his stocks of domestic wool and of the premises used in his business, and all of his books, records and accounts shall, upon request, be submitted to audit and inspection by the Director.

(g) Territorial scope. The provisions of this order shall apply within the forty-eight states and the District of Columbia.

(h) Petition for relief from hardship. Any person affected by this order who considers that compliance therewith would work an exceptional and unreasonable hardship on him may petition the Director, in writing (in triplicate) for relief, setting forth all pertinent facts and the nature of the relief sought. The Director may thereupon take such action as he deems appropriate, and such action by the Director shall be final.

(i) Violations. Any person who willfully violates any provision of this order or who, by any act or omission, falsifies records to be kept or information to be furnished pursuant thereto, or who willfully conceals a material fact concerning a matter within the scope of this order may be prohibited from receiving or making further deliveries of domestic wool, and such further action may be taken against him as the Director deems appropriate (including recommendations for prosecution under Section 35a of the Criminal Code (18 U. S. C. 1940 ed. 80), under Paragraph 5 of section 301 of Title III of the Second War Powers Act, and under any and all other applicable laws.

(j) Communications to the Department of Agriculture. All reports required to be filed hereunder and all communications concerning this order shall, unless otherwise directed, be addressed to the Director of Food Distribution, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., Ref. FD-50.

(k) Effective date. This order shall become effective on April 25, 1943.

Issued this 17th day of April, 1943.

Chester C. Davis,  
Administrator, Food Production and  
Distribution Administration.



# ADMINISTERING THE WOOL PURCHASE PLAN

**T**HE wool purchase program is under the jurisdiction of the Food Distribution Administration, and on April 17, Roy F. Hendrickson, director of that agency, announced the selection of the following members of the Commodity Credit Corporation to have charge of the approval of wool handlers and the buying and selling details of the program:

Lawrence Myers, Wool Administrator; and Milton S. Briggs and William T. Darden, alternate administrators in the order named.

C. J. Fawcett, general manager of the National Wool Marketing Corporation, has been named as wool consultant to Mr. Myers.

Appraisal work is under the direction of James M. Coon, chief of the Wool Section, Livestock and Meats Branch, Food Distribution Administration, and Durham Jones has been appointed as assistant chief of that division to act as Chief Appraiser. Mr. Jones, well known in both the producing and marketing ends of the wool business, has been a partner in the firm of Hallowell, Jones and Donald since 1926. He is a native of Boston and a graduate of Harvard University, and for ten years prior to his affiliation with the Hallowell, Jones and Donald firm as a partner, he was a wool buyer in the Pacific Northwest. He has received a leave of absence from his firm and will be located at 252 Summer Street, Boston. Mr. Jones will visit all of the regional appraisal headquarters in May.

For the appraisal work, the country has been divided into six areas. Oregon, California and Washington comprise one area, with Portland, Oregon, as headquarters. In charge of the appraisals in that district will be George C. Daley, whose present address is Multnomah Hotel, Portland. Originally from Boston, Mr. Daley has handled wool for 25 years, ten years as a buyer in Oregon, Washington and California, and 15 years with the firm of Joseph A. and David H. Lehrer of Walla Walla, Washington.

Headquarters of the mountain states area will be at Denver, Colorado, with James M. Routson as appraiser in

charge (care of Leonard R. Trainer, Burns Vault Building, 1536 Welton Street). Mr. Routson was a wool grower of Australia for a number of years, and in 1919 the Australian Government selected him to study agricultural conditions in the United States. For several years he also helped

pany, Chicago, where he has been in the wool business for the past 35 years. He has had extensive experience in the wool and worsted mills in England and the United States.

William Ellery has been appointed appraiser for the Boston area, with



Wool Administrator: Lawrence Myers, Commodity Credit Corporation. First Alternate Wool Administrator is Milton S. Briggs, also of the Commodity Credit Corporation. His photograph was not available in time for publication.

the Victorian (Australia) State Government grade and prepare wool for market. Since 1925 he has been in the wool business in the United States, mostly in California. He is a naturalized citizen of the United States.

Ernest G. Woodward will be the appraiser in the third district, Texas. He has been in the wool business for 16 years, first with J. M. Lea Wool Warehouses of San Angelo, and later with Draper and Company, Inc., and the National Wool Marketing Corporation, both of Boston. His address is 415 South Monroe Street, San Angelo, Texas.

Appraiser for the Chicago area, which will include the wools from the Middle West, will be Arthur Milnes (153 West Ohio Street, Chicago). He is president of Copeland Milnes Com-



Second Alternate Wool Administrator: William T. Darden of the Commodity Credit Corporation.



Wool Consultant to Mr. Myers: C. J. Fawcett, General Manager, National Wool Marketing Corporation.



headquarters at 252 Summer Street. For 17 years Mr. Ellery was a buyer in the western wool states; later he traveled in Australia, England and France as specialist in buying foreign wools. During World War I he was in charge of the purchasing of foreign wools for the Quartermaster Corps, U. S. Army, and for many years has conducted his own wool business in Boston.

Clarence E. Doan is the appraiser for the Philadelphia area at 122 Chestnut Street. From 1910 to 1917 he was a partner in the firm of Samuel

W. Whan and Company, Philadelphia wool dealers; during the first World War served as Federal Wool Administrator for the eastern district, and following that, conducted a wool business in Philadelphia. He is well known in the eastern, southern, and southwestern states.

Other appraisers will be employed in each of the six areas as necessary on a per diem basis, it is reported.

On April 19 and 20 Mr. Jones and the regional appraisers were in Washington for discussion and consultation

with officials there concerning the appraisal work.

On Monday, April 26, Messrs. Darden, Jones and Fawcett met in Boston with 250 members of the wool trade. A similar meeting was held with the Philadelphia wool men on the 27th, at Chicago on April 30, and at Kerrville, Texas, on the same day.

Some misunderstanding has arisen among growers through reports that at these meetings some changes were made in contracts between handlers and the C. C. C. No actual changes were made but recommendation was promised in respect to storage charges, which the C. C. C. is to pay to handlers after the first 30 days of warehousing wools. The grower is in no way affected by this charge. It is to be paid by the C. C. C. out of the 1½ cents per pound deducted for the government.

The list of houses that are approved as wool handlers for the C. C. C. up to May 1 is shown on page 12. We understand that most of the dealers and wool warehouse concerns have made application for approval, which constitutes authority to handle wools for the C. C. C. Applicants are required to furnish statements as to the previous extent of their operations, their facilities, personnel, financing resources, and other equipment for receiving wools and putting them in shape to go to manufacturers.



James M. Coon, Chief, Wool Section, Livestock and Meats Branch, Food Distribution Administration.



Durham Jones, Assistant Chief, Wool Section, Livestock and Meats Branch F.D.A., and Chief Appraiser. Mr. Jones is on leave from the firm of Hallowell, Jones & Donald.



Arthur Milnes, Regional Appraiser for the Chicago Area.



C. E. Doan, Regional Appraiser for the Philadelphia Area.



Ernest G. Woodward, Regional Appraiser for Texas.

Photographs of William Ellery, George C. Daley and James M. Routson, regional appraisers for Boston, the Portland area, and the Denver area, respectively, were not available in time for publication.

# AROUND

# The Range Country

## Range Conditions On May 1

THE Department of Agriculture reported range conditions on May 1 as follows:

Western ranges have fair to good feed, with moisture needed in many sections. Range feed made some growth during April. There was good feed in most of the Great Plains and part of the Far West, and fair to good feed in the Southwest and Northwest. Livestock are generally in good condition except in the dry areas of the Southwest and in the Northwest where the winter was severe.

April weather conditions were favorable for new feed growth except in the dry sections of the Southwest. Range feed conditions are good with ample moisture in North Dakota and Montana. In South Dakota, Wyoming, Nebraska, Kansas, and Colorado range and pasture feeds are good, but the top soil is dry and moisture is needed. Oklahoma has fair to good feed but needs top moisture. Texas ranges need moisture, but there is good feed in the Panhandle, plains, north and east. In the west, south and southwest, the feed is short and dry. Arizona ranges are poor in the south and central sections, with fair feed in the north. California has very good range and pasture feed. Utah and Nevada have good range feed, but moisture is needed. There was a marked improvement in range feed in Idaho, Oregon, and Washington during April, but the feed is late, with sufficient moisture for improvement.

Hay supplies have been fed close in most of the West, with a rather limited carryover of old hay.

## Wyoming

Abnormally warm weather prevailed, being favorable for livestock. Precipitation, largely rain, was light to moderate, but most sections have had enough. Water prospects are excellent, and range feeds are making satisfactory growth. Lambing and calving have progressed under favorable conditions, and livestock are doing well.

### Pitchfork, Park County

March was very cold up until the 21st, but good weather has prevailed since then up to now (April 19) and grass is two weeks ahead of time. Sheep have wintered well.

Help is very scarce and we have been lambing short-handed. Our lambing percentage runs about 5 per cent below that of last year.

Our wool has not been contracted and we have not yet lined up our shearers.

Coyotes are still numerous and causing serious losses.

Fred Thomas

## Banner, Sheridan County

Feed is short and hay is \$15 a ton (April 1). Grass in this locality is getting to be all cheat. We had to feed more cake and cubes than usual the past winter, and our flocks are not in as good condition as in other years. No experienced help is available.

S. M. P.

## South Dakota

Warmer than usual weather prevailed generally, but precipitation was not heavy, and was adequate only locally, though the need for rain is not great yet. Pasturage and range feed have not grown rapidly, chiefly wanting moisture in places; hence yard feeding of livestock has been necessary in places.

## Montana

Warm weather prevailed, temperatures being above normal everywhere excepting the last week. Precipitation has been light or wanting in most sections, though some areas have had sufficient for immediate needs. Green feed has been plentiful, and livestock are making steady improvement. Lambing has progressed favorably.

## Idaho

Temperatures were much above the seasonal normal for the state, while precipitation was mostly light to moderate, but generally adequate for immediate needs. Pasturage has been good, but is getting dry in some lower regions. Livestock are making satisfactory gains in all sections.

## Pocatello, Bannock County

Sheep generally have come through the winter in southeastern Idaho in excellent condition and a very good early lamb crop is reported. The range lambers are just getting on lambing grounds (April 28) preparatory to start between May 1st and 10th.

It is estimated approximately 50 per cent of the wool in this section has been contracted for an average price of about 43 cents. There is considerable dissatisfaction among growers in regard to the cost of handling the wool through the Commodity Credit Corporation. Wool growers generally sense their responsibility very keenly in supporting the government to the fullest of their ability in this war effort—many of them have sons in the armed service—but it does seem that in the business of producing wool and meats, we should at least be given the chance to get our costs back, and that is almost impossible in face of tremendously increased costs and ceilings which are too low.

About the same number of ewes were bred in the fall of 1942 as in previous years. I should estimate approximately 75 per cent fewer ewe lambs were held for breeding purposes in this section. There have been no sales of yearling ewes around here to my knowledge. However, there has been quite a demand for pairs and several sales reported at prices ranging from \$16 to \$20 in the wool, depending on age and quality.

We experienced a long feeding period this past winter, which left very little hay carryover, and it is estimated that 50 per cent of the alfalfa was winter-killed. This may result in a serious problem next winter and could be the means of reducing the number of breeding ewes very materially, for it would be utterly impossible, on top of already mounting costs, to face another winter with anything like \$20 hay (which is predicted). Just another good reason why we should be given more protection on the prices of our products.

C. P. Tucker

## Washington

Temperatures averaged well above normal, though with a few cold nights at times. Rains have been normal or above in most sections, though a few areas have had less than needed. Pasturage is growing satisfactorily, and livestock are making slow but steady gains.

## Oregon

Typical spring weather prevailed, with a few freezing nights, and a great many abnormally warm days. Precipitation was heavy in places, and streams are high from melting snows, but some sections need a little more rain. Pasturage is growing at a moderate rate and livestock are gaining slowly in most sections.

### Heppner, Morrow County

From March 1st to the 20th, the weather was very poor here; from the 20th to April 17, good. It was the poorest March we have had for a long time; spring range is good now (April 17) however.

Although the sheep wintered fairly well, we had an unfavorable lambing and the number saved is 20 to 25 per cent under last year's.

Generally, the wool contracted around here went at 40 cents; a little of it was bought at 40½ cents and a very small amount at 41 cents.

The shearing rate is 25 cents per head with board. We also furnish the wool tromper and the corrals, pens, sheds; the tier, line shaft and shearing machines are included in the 25-cent figure. Last year it cost us 17½ cents per head.

Frank Wilkinson

### Condon, Gilliam County

Grass has been backward due to cool nights and frost during April, but is now (April 28) about in average condition. The spring season has not been nearly so good as in the previous two years. But in spite of a longer-than-usual feeding spell, our sheep have come through the winter well. The lamb crop is much below average this year. While we were fortunate in having sufficient help for lambing, others were not, due in some instances to the high wages demanded.

An estimate has been made that 40,000 head of ewes with lambs will

be moved out of Gilliam, Sherman and Morrow counties during this next month, which is above any previous movement.

It is estimated that not above half of the wool of this section has been contracted, with the growers receiving from 37 to 39 cents.

Twenty cents is the general shearing rate with sheepmen furnishing board, tier, tromper, and the men to pen the sheep.

Coyote losses are still serious and ammunition hard to get.

C. K. Barker

## California

Temperatures have been well above normal as a general rule, favoring plant growth. Rains have been light to moderate as a rule, but sufficient for most areas. Ranges, pastures and livestock are good to very good, though rains would help in some sections.

### Nevada City, Nevada County

Spring ranges have been drying, and the need for moisture is very apparent. Ranchers have reported ground drying and feed slowed down in growth. However, spring showers this week (April 26 and 27) are heavy enough to insure a good volume of feed on all early ranges. The spring, on the whole, has been cold. Sheep bands in the low, winter range country did well, and while no percentage data is available, lambing yields in some instances have been reported as slightly higher than last year's.

Help has been lacking and owners are reported as working the clock around in this neighborhood.

Stockmen also report that it is almost impossible to get any kind of ammunition.

L. S. S.

The notes on weather conditions appearing under the names of the various states in Around the Range Country are furnished by J. Cecil Alter of the U. S. Weather Bureau and based upon reports and publications for the month of April.

The Wool Grower welcomes and desires communications from interested readers in any part of the country for this department of the Wool Grower and also invites comment and opinions upon questions relating to the sheep industry and of importance and significance to wool growers.

## Nevada

Temperatures were appreciably higher than usual in all sections and over all the state, while precipitation was light to moderate in most sections, but chiefly over the northern and eastern portions. Pasturage and range forage improved and livestock are making satisfactory gains. Shearing is progressing.

## Utah

Temperatures were abnormally high through the month, while precipitation was moderate or ample over most of the northwestern quarter of the state; elsewhere rains were inadequate. Winter wheat is the poorest in many years in some northern counties. Pastures and ranges are fairly good, and livestock are doing well. Shearing and lambing in farm flocks progressed favorably, with good results.

### Vernal, Uintah County

This is the driest spring I have ever seen in this country. We have had no moisture and there is not much feed and what we have is not as good as that of other years (April 24). However, our sheep have wintered fairly well.

From 44 to 45 cents has bought a good many of the clips in this section. Our shearing was done by a Mexican crew from Texas. We paid them 25 cents a head, for which they boarded themselves and did all the work except branding. We furnished the corrals and platforms. Last year we paid 19 cents without board.

Coyotes are more troublesome than usual this spring.

Ford DeJournette

### Vernal, Uintah County

The past season has been the driest in the history of the Uintah Basin. The feed was fair when the sheep entered the desert in the fall, but there was so little snow that it became dry and unpalatable.

Most of the herds are shearing a little lighter than in average years, but the wool is clean with not much grease or foreign matter in it.

Some of the herds came through the season in good condition, some not too good in flesh. This was due to water conditions, it being necessary to haul water to the flocks on the desert.

The release of ammunition to stock-



men has relieved the menace of predatory animals to some extent.

June Hacking

### Woodruff, Rich County

Feed is very good this year (April 27) and the weather during lambing was the best for the last several years. Sheep wintered well and I have more lambs than usual, although short on help at that time. I had one set of quadruplets, seven sets of triplets and 150 pairs of twins.

We paid 22½ cents per head for shearing, furnishing board, wool tier, tromper, corrals, etc. Last year the rate was 20 cents.

Our coyote losses have not been so heavy this season as last.

The labor situation is very bad. I cannot get a herder for any price and am going out with the sheep myself.

Frank U. Frazier

### Price, Carbon County

Sheep are moving from the winter ranges to the lambing grounds. Most flocks are in poor condition due to the past dry winter. Wool is of fair staple, but somewhat lighter than usual. Some clips have changed hands at 40 to 41 cents.

Feed on the spring ranges is late this year, there having been no early storms. The outlook for lambing is not too promising at this writing (April 24). Experienced herders are scarce.

Harry Mahleres

### Henefer, Summit County

The Lakeside and Dugway areas of the Bonneville Grazing District have been the driest in 40 years, and there has been the least snow for sheep. They have wintered in fair condition, as the weather was mild, although it has been necessary to pump water for them all winter. The feed in this area has been fairly good but dry; spring feed is good but has been backward in growth, getting a late start. We had one good storm about the middle of April and the sheep have been doing better since then.

Herders are being paid bigger wages than ever before and the contract price for shearing sheep is 30 cents per head at the larger shearing corrals in the state. Of this amount shearers get 19 or 20 cents.

Losses have been average in the area, or about 5 per cent. Coyotes

have been numerous, and, in large measure, the losses are attributed to them.

We have experienced a great deal of trouble in finding crews to shear sheep and as a result have been forced to shear at centralized corrals within the state.

Alma E. Richins

## Colorado

Normal temperatures in some weeks were followed by much warmer than usual in other weeks, while precipitation was ample only in one week, the rest of the time being rather dry. Most grains are good to excellent, and ranges are greening nicely in spite of the need for moisture in many sections. Livestock continue in good to excellent condition.

## New Mexico

Temperatures were persistently above normal, while precipitation was equally persistently deficient through the month and over the state. Reports appraise it as a "severe drought" over much of the state. Ranges are generally poor excepting only at the higher elevations. Livestock are suffering in many sections for the want of water and range feed.

### Hope, Eddy County

Our flocks are in fine shape (May 1) although feed conditions are below average, and unless we get rain soon, it will be impossible to save our lamb crop.

About half of the wool in this locality has been contracted. Wool shrinking from 60 to 64 per cent has sold at 40 to 45 cents, while some light-shrinking Corriedale clips have sold up to 49 cents. Shearing cost us 17 cents per head without board. We furnished the complete shearing setup and the men to pen up and all other labor was supplied by the shearing crew. Last year we paid 12 cents per head without board.

We are fortunate in this district in having our sheep under fence (net wire) and do not need any extra help.

J. P. Casabonne

### Zuni, McKinley County

The winter has been favorable for sheep even though it has been dry, and the sheep are in better condition than in previous years (April 24). April has continued dry and windy.

While there is less feed than in previous years, we do have some bluestem and early weeds for forage. Owing to the dryness, the water situation is our greatest problem.

Lambing is going on and, due to favorable weather, losses are light. I feel sure we will have a very good crop. We were fortunate in having sufficient help to handle the job.

Superintendent,  
Zuni Indian Subagency

## Arizona

High temperatures for the season persisted through the month, while the deficit of precipitation continued to be pronounced. The high temperatures and the want of rain were quite detrimental to ranges, which are badly in need of moisture everywhere. Livestock are in only fair or rather poor condition as a general rule.

## Western Texas

Temperatures were mild or normal through the month, while precipitation was only light or moderate, being insufficient in many counties for best forage growth. However, feed has continued good, though retarded, as a general rule, only limited areas being poor. Cattle continued in good shape.

### Rockspring, Edwards County

We have had enough rain to make the range feed good, better than last year at this time (April 28). Sheep have come through the winter in good condition and lambing, which is finished, netted us a larger crop than that of 1942.

About half the wool is contracted, 42 cents net being given here for 8-months' wool.

No help is to be had.

R. C. Nethery

### Kerrville, Kerr County

Weather and feed conditions have been fair since April 1, about normal with previous years. Lambing is over and the number of lambs saved is about 20 per cent below that of last year.

It is estimated that about 75 per cent of the wool has been contracted, 43 to 45 cents being the range on 12-months' wool shrinking about 61 per cent and 38 cents for 8-months' clips.

Oscar Neunhoffer

# TIME TO STOP JITTER BUYING; There's Wool For All

An American Wool Council Release  
Widely Distributed Over the  
United States During the Past Month.

IF YOU take a look at the latest Easter fashions for spring you'll realize we're not going to have to wear sackcloth and ashes for the duration. And if you could go on a tour through the fashion and manufacturing centers, you'd be thrilled over the cleverness and ingenuity of American designers. War conditions just seem to put them on their mettle. What if government agencies do order a few restrictions like shorter jackets, straighter skirts, no zippers? American designers don't let that cramp their style—which means **your** style. If you are going shopping you will find many new styles for which wartime may be responsible, but which at the same time are charming, young, and gay.

## Panic Buying is Unnecessary and Silly

There are so many new fashions coming along that there is no reason at all for this recent buying binge. Thousands of you have been rushing into stores and snatching up clothes, any clothes and everything in sight, in such a wave of "scare" buying that store owners and manufacturers are tearing their hair. What struck you?

You haven't bought your last costume, not by a long shot. Fabrics aren't frozen; wool is not scarce. Styles aren't standing still; they're just getting into a new smart wartime stride.

## The Wool Picture is Pretty

The facts are that more woollens for women's clothes were produced in 1942 than were produced in 1939. The drop in civilian production was in fabrics for men's wear, but that was because some 8,000,000 young men have changed their clothing for their country's uniform.

There is plenty of wool on hand and for future use. Moreover, the American Wool Council states, the government has backed away from the idea of forcing the adulteration of wool fabrics because even experts on synthetic fibers declare that adulterated wool fabrics are inferior to all-wool, and the public doesn't like them. The

War Production Board has doubled the allotment of wool for civilian use, beginning in May. So supplies are ample for the wartime styles just now coming out. Past styles have reflected



One of the pictures of the new all-wool costumes that were available for use with this release. This one carried the following caption: The new short evening dress fashion is beguilingly presented in this posy-spattered, light-weight, all-wool challis dress. It's very young, very flattering, typical of the practical new wartime wardrobe.

peacetime. New wartime fashions are not only sensible and simpler, but most of them are designed with an eye to being cleverly interchangeable. Skirts and jackets, skirts and blouses, not only go with each other but they pair up with other skirts and blouses and jackets; their usefulness is doubled or tripled. You can "swap" the parts

of your new wartime wardrobe around and "interchange" to the limit of your own resourcefulness.

Here's a pre-view of some of the "interchangeable" hints, and all of them, incidentally, are all wool despite those phony no-more-wool rumors:

A two-piece, all wool flannel suit dress features the smart fly front closing on both skirt and jacket. It's a honey of an outfit, as is, and it's interchangeable because the skirt can be worn with a variety of blouses and the jacket will mate up with other skirts. Another smart skirt and jacket suit boasts matching slacks; the fabric is all-wool chalk-stripe plaid. Add the pert version of the gob's pea jacket in navy all-wool to the suit and slacks, and it's easy as pie to figure out the possible combinations.

Another smart "interchangeable" is a two-piece afternoon suit dress in a crepey all-wool fabric. This jacket is outlined with wool loops and decorated jauntily with two fat wool tassels on the left lapel. The skirt can be worn with a variety of frilly blouses and the jacket can top off other skirts or dresses and can also serve as an evening jacket.

Then the shirtwaist-and-skirt fashion is back, and the Gibson Girl herself would be the first to work up a lady-like excitement over today's version. A smooth-over-the-hips skirt, for instance, in pastel all-wool, worn with a ruffy white blouse (sensible for dim-out evenings) and a demure flower-edged sailor hat. Or you can change the character of the outfit by combining the skirt with a more tailored blouse. "Interchangeable" is still the theme, you see.

Still another sensible and charming wartime fashion is the short evening dress. Wool takes the lead here again, with an adorable short-length summer evening dress in a posy-printed light-weight all-wool challis. It has short sleeves, dainty pleating of the challis outlines the V neck and hem, and it's as beau-catching as grandmother's flowered challis.

Now see why it's silly to get in a panic and be a scare shopper? You'll want some of these versatile wartime fashions for your wardrobe when you need new clothes—but don't be a hoarder—it's not only bad for the country but it's bad for your style sense.

## Contributors to the Wool Fund

ARMOUR & Company, through its Vice-President, W. T. Clithero, has contributed \$7,074.51 to the Wool Promotion Fund of the American Wool Council. This amount represents one sixth cent for each sheep and lamb pelt produced by Armour & Company in 1942.

Wyoming Cooperative Wool Marketing Association, through its Secretary-Manager Leslie P. Miles, sent its check for \$910.30 on April 17.

On May 4, the Central Wool Marketing Corporation of Montana, through the National Wool Marketing Corporation, remitted \$668.20, which represents a contribution of 10 cents a bag made by the cooperative growers on 1942 wools.

The Colorado Wool Marketing Association through its Secretary-Treasurer, Newton Bowman, on May 5 sent \$1,016.40 as a contribution from its members on 1942 wools.

The receipt of \$43.45 on May 3 from Adams and Leland, Inc. on 1943 wools shows their continued support to the Wool Promotion Fund.

The Wyoming Wool Growers Association continues its efforts in collecting money for the funds as evidenced by its check for \$126.40.

Growers whose donations were received during April are listed below:

CALIFORNIA	
Frank Domeno	Angel Gutierrez
Gaston Malgoe	
COLORADO	
Harry Temple	
IDAHO	
Peter Minhondo	
MONTANA	
Chas. H. Hall	
SOUTH DAKOTA	
J. C. Atteberry	
WYOMING	
Orlando Aagard	Cole Creek Sheep Co.
John W. Armstrong	Homer Cavender
Joe Alameda	Robert D. Campbell
Wm. J. Atkinson	Geo. M. Collins
John R. Allen	C. K. Christianson
Andrew Anderson	A. J. Carlson
A. R. Anderson	Dan Clarkson
Frank Andreen	John M. Carlson
Edith Stoneking	Don Collins
Almquist	Alfred Cochran
W. G. Bruce	A. R. Carpenter
Eliz. & V. J. Black	Will Croy
Homer Beeler	Chas. B. Cox
Sam Baker	Martin Cull
Duncan Buchanan	Donald Crerar
Percy G. Blair	Mrs. T. M. Corpe
Albert Bilek	Glenn Cunningham
A. E. Barrett	John B. Crerar
Otto W. Baker	Crope & Jones
Arthur Burnett	Christine Cronberg
Josephine Boyd	Ray Collins
H. E. Billings	H. D. Curtis
Mrs. Sophia Baserich	W. J. Carlson
G. M. Baker	Murdo Campbell
Walker Bush	F. S. Cooney
Fred Bowle	Paul John Dodd
Ben Bjornestad	J. J. Dunham
J. T. Baskett	Lloyd Dixon
Edwin Bailey	Divide Sheep Co.
Bolton & Davis	Louis Dobson
W. B. Brock	S. A. Dalley
Bighorn Sheep Co.	

Geo. R. Downey	T. B. Loghry
James Davidson, Jr.	Leo Sheep Co.
Elmer E. Davis	Frank Long
Wm. Daley Livestock	Larson & Brown
Company	Lusk Wool & Lamb
R. C. Deaver	Association
Ray Eppler	Wm. E. Long
Brooks Egbert	Luke McNeill
Eshom Brothers	Wm. McIntosh
R. T. Egger	W. S. McLain
Ernest J. Engen	Vern V. McMurry
Eureka Sheep Co.	C. H. McCumber
Chas. H. Eutsler	Edwin F. McMullin
Jesse Engle	Geo. & Jennie
Ernest Egbert	McKenzie
Grace Erramouspe	Lee Moore
Pearl Forman	John Moore
Ted Fertig	Robert E. Mole
Homer L. Fike	W. A. Meyers
Wilson Ficus	Maddin & Pitts
Barbara Fish	George W. Morrow
Ray Freeman	Eunice Morgan
Ray Foster	Elmer Mohrher
Gloyd & Stump	Peter Miller
Nick Geis	A. C. Melton
Martin Gersic	Matteson & Blatchley
Julius Galligar	Tom Moss
Cathrine Gilson	Robert B. Moore
W. M. Galligar	Montgomery & Spraul
S. E. Glass	A. W. Mitchell
Mrs. R. N. Garrett	John Warden Mershon
F. O. Graves	Camille Mazet
John Gatz	Wm. I. Moore
Jake Griffin	Moore Sheep Co.
S. C. Golt	Geo. R. Mitchell
Edw. A. Guston	Emily J. Myer
J. W. Grandy	Catherine Martin
Tollie Gwynn	E. V. Magagna
O'Neal Gray	A. S. Neely
A. N. Hinnerman	Mrs. Freemont Nelson
August Hennecke	L. R. Neff
Healy & Dent	G. E. Nelson
S. M. Haynes	H. A. Nail
I. N. Harvey	Basil Oakley
H. C. Hanke	E. J. Oxford
Hadsell Sheep Co.	Carl W. Preult
Chas. N. Hobbs	R. W. Philburn, Sr.
Clifford Henry	H. H. Price
Alexander Healy Jr.	Louis F. Posavar
Henry K. Hays	Clarence Pulley
Geo. Harris	Alva Potter
Fred P. Hansen	J. S. Parsons
Geo. D. Hagerman	Eva Potts
P. D. Howard	Bruce Pheasant
Otto Herman	H. J. Paustian
Fred W. Hease	Waldo Parsons
Clarence Heaton	Quealy Land &
George Harris et al	Livestock Co.
& Hazel King	H. E. Russell Estate
Mrs. J. J. Harrington	J. D. Robinson
Joe D. Hall	G. W. Rissler
L. E. Howard	Robert D. Robinson
Mrs. Lester Higby	E. Francis Rissler
Wm. Hecht	Fred A. Roberts
Roy Hecht	Olga Rossin
Louis Hatfield	Harry E. Russell
George J. Hartman	E. V. Robertson
Jacob Halverson	Paul C. Russell
H. A. Hirsig	Eliz. E. Russell
Doris Hurd	Mrs. Carrie Swope
Paul Huches	Vaden O. Stickley
Wm. J. Hunt	N. B. Spens
Al Hunziker	G. W. Small
Wm. Hranac	Mary Shafer
A. F. Hurich	John Salum
Amiel Hunziker	Swan Company
Hallie H. Hudson	Frank Soward
Don Husky	Dan & Srugley
Roy Hunziker	Snyder
Jane Huffman	Melvin Shafer
Jens Hansen	Jack Sanderson
Home Sheen Company	Robert J. Sturgeon
Frank Isabell	E. A. Springfield
C. F. Isenberger	D. N. Speas
Ben Ivartaran	Andrew Small Jr.
E. S. Jones	Henry Sayles
John Jensen	Sandstone Sheep Co.
Anna D. James	Harry W. Swanstrom
Jones & Willford	Clair Stickley
J. M. James	Roy E. Snider
R. J. Jones	Melvin Simmons
W. F. Jensen	Ernest Schultz
Isaac Jones	S. S. Sheep Co.
Irwin Jensen	Sundin & Johnson
Howard Jones	P. T. Turner
Wm. Kyne	Bert D. Todd
Knapp & Phelps	Templin & Wells
Dillon Koons	K. W. Twing
A. E. Keeler	Joseph Tomich
Wm. R. Kruegar	C. L. Thompson
Robert J. Kelso	Jack Tomich
C. J. Kuhn	Carl O. Thomsen
John T. Kirk	Margaret P. Teitz
Jesse Longwell	Jake Trigger
Robert Lind	Thronburg
Chas. K. Lawrence	Keith Templar
Boyd Lyman	Elmer Tanner
Harry L. Littlefield	Fred Thomas
Johnnie D. Lee	Ed Udewitz
Larson & Smiley Co.	John Vasko
Adam Lockner	Frank J. Vogt
Lewis W. Lee	Geo. O. Wormwood
Gus Larson & Sons	A. L. Welton

Joseph Watkins  
Robert J. Wagner  
Fred Watters  
Walter Wahl  
James Weathers  
Fred L. Wales  
W. C. Sheep Co.  
Betty & LaVonen  
Wahl  
Otto Wostenberg  
G. M. & B. C. Worth  
James D. Willis  
Frank Wickan  
Jack White  
Geo. Wortham  
Don Wilkins

John Wickam  
John White  
Clyde Webster  
W. E. Wright  
N. E. Winters  
Wingfoot Sheep Co.  
J. J. Winninger  
Ed Wedemeyer  
Mike Wolf  
Adrian Wolford  
Marie Wiley  
Mrs. J. J. Winninger  
W. C. Wedemeyer  
Mrs. T. E. Yarbrough  
Reynold Ziesman

## Savings in Freight Rates

AN AGGREGATE annual saving of \$1,640,584 will accrue to livestock shippers as a result of the action taken on April 12 by the Interstate Commerce Commission which suspended, beginning May 15, the three to six per cent increases in commodity rates and charges granted the railroads under Ex Parte 148 in February, 1942.

The 3 per cent increase on livestock rates, figured on the revenue of \$53,143,257 received by railroads in 1941 on the transportation of 6,530,908 net tons of edible livestock would amount to \$1,594,298 and the 6 per cent increase on bedding charges to \$46,286, which makes the total saving through suspension of the increases, \$1,640,584. Most of the saving will be made by livestock producers in the western area, as 4,766,305 tons of the 1941 livestock shipments originated in this area and the revenue on it is figured as \$36,424,153. Cancellation of the 3 per cent increase on that means a reduction of \$1,092,725, which, with the dropping of the 6 per cent increase in bedding charges amounting to \$33,772, gives a total saving of \$1,126,497 annually.

There will be an additional saving also in the suspension of the 6 per cent increase in other service charges, such as watering and feeding, switching, etc., the amount of which is not available. Reductions in truck rates are also expected to meet the lowered rail charges.

In this case (Ex Parte 148) counsel for the American National Live Stock Association and the National Wool Growers Association participated, both in opposition to the proposal that resulted in the action taken by the Interstate Commerce Commission in February, 1942, and in the proceedings in January this year following which the increases previously granted were suspended.



# FEEDING LAMBS SHORN *and in Wool*

By W. G. Kammlade and S. W. Terrill  
College of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry Department  
University of Illinois

LAMB feeders and sheep raisers are asked by the Federal Government to shear their lambs a sufficient time before marketing them to produce shearing pelts suitable for military use. Pelts with wool from  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 inch in length are most valuable. These are known as No. 1 pelts and now have a value of \$2.15 each. One with  $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch of wool is known as a No. 2 pelt and has a value of \$1.90. These pelts are very important materials, and feeders are trying to produce them as a patriotic duty. The pelt values given are based on the idea that these, together with the value of the wool shorn, will make the undertaking as profitable as, or more profitable than, selling the lambs in full fleece. Many feeders have been advised that shearing lambs at the start of the feeding period will increase the rate of gain, and the gains will be obtained with less feed than if lambs are in full fleece during the feeding period. The study of these matters was one of the objects of this test.

Another object was to study the use of large amounts of soybean oilmeal as a supplement. This study was made a feature of the trial because of the widespread opinion in the early fall of 1942 that there would be a surplus of soybean oilmeal unless it could be used in large amounts by feeders. While this prediction proved erroneous, the experiment did yield some interesting data on this matter.

Two hundred and fifty lambs from the State of Washington were purchased. They were mainly black-faced and were a very thrifty lot of 142 wether and 108 ewe lambs. They had an average weight of 67.6 pounds and cost \$13.50 per hundredweight or \$9.13 per head delivered. The shrink in shipment by freight from Kirkland, Illinois, amounted to 3.3 pounds per head. The initial weights and costs per lamb in the various lots differ slightly from these figures.

## Results of Drylot Feeding

Throughout this 84-day test time all the groups were hand-fed twice

daily. The intention was to feed a lot of woolled lambs and a lot of shorn lambs the same amounts of feeds. This was done except at such times as the lambs showed differences in the amounts of feed they would eat. These differences were never very great, but the shorn lambs ate a little more than the lambs in full fleece, especially in the latter part of the feeding period.

The same kinds of feeds were fed

to all groups. Shelled yellow corn of No. 2 grade was used. Corn and soybean oilmeal were fed in the following proportions: Lots 1 and 2, 7:1; Lots 3 and 4, 4:1; and Lots 5 and 6, 2:1.

Corn silage of very good quality was used. One pound of finely ground limestone was fed daily to each lot of lambs. Nothing else was fed at any time. All lambs had free access to salt and water.

TABLE I

Results from Feeding Full-Fleeced and Shorn Lambs Different Proportions of Corn and Soybean Oilmeal with Corn Silage October 26, 1942, to January 18, 1943—84 Days

(All figures are on an individual lamb basis)

Fleece Condition	Lot 1 Unshorn	Lot 2 Shorn	Lot 3 Unshorn	Lot 4 Shorn	Lot 5 Unshorn	Lot 6 Shorn
Number of lambs <sup>1</sup> .....	40	41	40	41	42	42
Proportion, corn: SBOM.....	7:1	7:1	4:1	4:1	2:1	2:1
Initial weight, lbs.....	70.3	67.9	71.5	68.1	70.3	67.9
Gain, lbs.....	31.9	30.9	33.7	33.2	36.4	34.0
Final weight, lbs.....	102.2	98.8	105.2	101.3	106.7	101.9
Daily gain, lbs.....	0.38	0.37	0.40	0.39+	0.43	0.40+
Daily feed						
Shelled corn, lbs.....	1.13	1.13	1.03	1.03	0.86	0.86
Soybean oilmeal, lbs.....	0.16	0.16	0.26	0.26	0.43	0.43
Corn silage, lbs.....	3.23	3.46	3.37	3.68	3.62	3.71
Limestone, oz.....	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40
Feed for 84 days						
Shelled corn, lbs.....	95.0	94.6	86.7	87.0	72.0	72.0
Soybean oil meal, lbs.....	13.4	13.6	21.7	21.8	36.0	36.0
Corn silage, lb.....	271.1	290.6	283.0	309.2	303.9	312.0
Limestone, lbs.....	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1
Per cent silage refused.....	2.6	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.3
Feed per cwt. gain						
Shelled corn, lbs.....	298.6	306.3	257.1	262.2	197.8	211.9
Soybean oilmeal, lbs.....	42.1	44.0	64.3	65.7	98.9	106.0
Corn silage, lbs.....	852.2	941.0	839.0	932.0	834.3	917.6
Cost of feed per 100 pounds gain.....	\$ 7.45	\$ 7.85	\$ 7.28	\$ 7.62	\$ 7.10	\$ 7.67
Purchase price.....	\$ 9.22	\$ 9.20	\$ 9.34	\$ 9.28	\$ 9.28	\$ 9.30
Feed cost.....	2.37	2.42	2.46	2.53	2.58	2.61
Total cost inc. 60c per lamb marketing.....	12.19	12.22	12.40	12.41	12.46	12.51
Selling wt. Chicago, lbs.....	98.2	93.9	101.2	96.1	102.1	96.9
Shrink in shipping, lbs.....	4.0	4.9	4.0	5.2	4.6	5.0
Value per lamb.....	\$16.20	\$15.02	\$16.70	\$15.38	\$16.85	\$15.50
Value of wool @ 35c lb. <sup>2</sup> .....	.....	1.02	.....	1.06	.....	1.06
Total value per lamb.....	16.20	16.04	16.70	16.44	16.85	16.56
Profit per lamb.....	4.01	3.82	4.30	4.03	4.44	4.04

<sup>1</sup> Number of lambs at close of test. One lamb in Lot 3 died two days after feeding started and another two days before close of test. One lamb in Lot 4 died of meningitis.

<sup>2</sup> A shearing charge of 20 cents a head was deducted from the wool value.

The data summarized in Table I show the results obtained for each lot of lambs and permit comparisons between lambs in full fleece and shorn lambs, fed the same kinds and almost the same amounts of feeds. The other comparisons pertain to the results from using different proportions of corn and soybean oilmeal.

In all the calculations concerning costs and returns, the shelled corn was figured at 80 cents a bushel, soybean oilmeal at \$40 a ton, and corn silage at \$5.50 per ton. No charge was included for the limestone, which was the same for all lambs and which amounted to only about one cent per lamb. Neither do the feed costs include any charge for the 19 pounds of clover hay eaten by each lamb during the preliminary period nor is there a charge for the 21 days' pasture. Labor, interest, et cetera, are also omitted. These charges would be the same for the lambs in all lots, and hence would reduce the profit equally in all cases. The wool from the shorn lambs is figured at 35 cents a pound, and from this value is deducted a shearing charge of 20 cents per head. These amounts are in agreement with values and charges generally prevailing at the time the lambs were sheared.

All the lambs in full fleece sold for \$16.50, and, the shorn lambs, carrying strictly No. 1 pelts, sold for \$16 per hundred pounds. The lambs were purchased by Armour and Company, and the data regarding dressing percentages and carcass grades were obtained through the courtesy of this concern and the cooperation of the staff of the Meat Grading Service of the United States Department of Agriculture.

#### Full Fleece Versus Shorn Lambs

The data for the 84-day period in drylot are very consistent in the tendencies shown, but the differences between a woolled and a comparable shorn lot of lambs are never very great. The full-fleeced lambs of Lot 1 and the shorn lambs of Lot 2 ate almost the same amounts of corn and soybean oilmeal. The shorn lambs ate a little more silage (19.5 pounds) per head than the unshorn lambs of Lot 1. The lambs of Lot 1 gained a pound more per head and required 7.7 pounds less corn, 1.9 pounds less soybean oilmeal, and 88.8 pounds less silage per hundred pounds gain. There is a difference of 40 cents per hundred pounds in the cost of gain in favor of the

wooled lambs. In the manner in which the costs and returns are calculated, the woolled lambs made 19 cents a head more profit.

In the case of lambs of Lots 3 and 4 the differences are less and slight, but the woolled lambs of Lot 3 excelled the shorn lambs of Lot 4 in gain and in feed required to produce it. The hundred-pound gain on the woolled lambs in Lot 3 cost \$7.28, which is 34 cents less than in Lot 4. The woolled lambs likewise returned 27 cents a head more profit.

The lambs of Lots 5 and 6 show larger differences in gain, costs, and profits than those of Lots 1 and 2 or Lots 3 and 4. The only difference in feed consumption between the woolled lambs of Lot 5 and the shorn lambs of Lot 6 was in the case of silage. The difference was 8.1 pounds less silage eaten by the lambs of Lot 5. The lambs of Lot 5, however, gained 2.4 pounds more per head and required 14.1 pounds less corn, 7.1 pounds less soybean oilmeal, and 83.3 pounds less silage for each hundred-pound gain. The feed cost per hundred-pound gain on the woolled lambs of Lot 5 was \$7.10, which is 57 cents less than in the case of the shorn lambs of Lot 6. The lambs of Lot 5 also returned 40 cents per head more profit.

If the full-fleeced lambs in Lots 1, 3, and 5 and the shorn lambs in Lots 2, 4, and 6 are considered together, the woolled lambs show an average gain per head of 34.0 pounds and the shorn lambs a gain of 32.7 pounds. The feed cost is also in favor of the woolled lambs, as each hundred-pound gain cost 44 cents less than for the shorn lambs. The average profit also was greater—29 cents per head—in the case of the lambs fed without being shorn. The differences in no case are great, but on the basis of this test

there is no justification of some of the claims made by the proponents of shearing that it results in faster and more economical gains and greater profits. This does not indicate that lambs should not be shorn to meet the country's need for shearing pelts, but it may indicate that the inducement to do so from the financial standpoint is not so great as sometimes estimated.

Another aspect of this question remains to be considered on the basis of the data. It is always stated shorn lambs will dress a higher percentage than lambs in full fleece. This is to be expected, for some of the weight that is removed in the form of the pelt at the time of slaughter of the woolled lambs has already been removed from the shorn lambs. The higher dressing percentages are far more likely to be due to this fact than to the idea usually advanced that the shorn lambs dress higher because they have made so much better use of their feed and have gained so much more as a consequence. The following tabulations show the dressing percentages for all lots of lambs. They also show in parentheses ( ) the dressing percentages of the woolled lambs of Lots 1, 3, 5 if 3.5 pounds are subtracted from the live weights in Chicago before the percentages are calculated. The average fleece weight for the shorn lambs was 3.5 pounds, and this calculation is made to show the effect of this 3.5 pounds on the dressing percentages. It should be noted, too, from the preceding table, that all the shorn lambs shrank more in shipping than the woolled lambs. This may have been due to the below zero temperature at the time and also to the fact that the lambs were en route 29 hours between Champaign and Chicago. The dressing percentages then are very comparable in all lots.

TABLE II  
Dressing Percentages and Carcass Grades

Fleece Condition	Lot 1 Unshorn	Lot 2 Shorn	Lot 3 Unshorn	Lot 4 Shorn	Lot 5 Unshorn	Lot 6 Shorn
Dressing percentage .....	49.5	51.7	49.3	51.7	50.6	52.2
(Dressing percentage based on live weight less 3.5 lbs.) .....	(51.4)	.....	(51.1)	.....	(52.1)	.....
Carcass grades						
Choice .....	34	29	35	35	37	32
Good .....	5	10	5	6	4	8
Commercial .....		1			1	2
Utility .....		1				

As shown by the carcass grades assigned by the members of the Meat Grading Service of the United States Department of Agriculture, the lambs of all lots were very well finished and there is little choice between a shorn and a comparable unshorn lot.

The use of one pound of soybean oilmeal to four pounds of corn (Lots 3 and 4) increased the gain slightly and resulted in a slight reduction in the cost of feed per hundred pounds of gain compared with the use of one pound of soybean oilmeal to seven pounds of corn (Lots 1 and 2). There is a similar slight increase in gain in favor of a proportion of one pound of soybean oilmeal to two pounds of corn when the results for Lots 5 and 6 are compared with those for Lots 3 and 4. However, the highest feed cost per hundred pounds of gain in this case is found in Lot 6. The profits were slightly greater for the larger proportions of meal except in the case of Lot 6. However, since the differences are small, it seems logical to conclude that for practical purposes one pound of soybean oilmeal to seven pounds of corn is sufficient to meet the protein requirements of fattening lambs fed a low protein roughage.

## Predator Control

THE annual report of the Fish and Wildlife Service to the Secretary of Interior for the fiscal year ended June, 1942, states:

In cooperative predator and rodent control, expenditures were made of \$873,597 from departmental funds; \$536,933 from cooperating states; \$1,055,576 from cooperating counties, livestock and agricultural associations, and others; and approximately \$254,146 from emergency funds.

Predator control resulted in the taking of 111,076 coyotes, 791 wolves, 10,957 bobcats and lynxes, 204 mountain lions, and 639 predatory bears, a total of 123,667. In rodent control operations, 7,263,448 acres of infested lands were treated under direct supervision, and 13,703,158 under general instructions. In cooperative rat control assistance was given local communities in organizing rat control projects, including permanent control measures. The Service's Supply Depot and Laboratory at Pocatello, Idaho, prepared and distributed 821,224 pounds of rodent bait materials to cooperators throughout the country and manufactured and distributed other equipment and supplies used in predator and rodent control operations.

## 1943 Shearling Needs

IN 1942 our domestic shearling production totaled 5,209,000 pelts compared with 2,600,000 in 1941. Imports of shearling pelts last year exceeded domestic production but about 50 per cent of the foreign skins were rejects.

As a general proposition growers expressed satisfaction with last year's program and felt that they made money out of it. There were some complaints of price discrimination from



A San Angelo Army Air Field bombardier cadet, above, illustrates the way that sheep skins are made into flight suits for axis-busters. To keep the bombardier and his crew mates warm at high altitudes, American wool industry's best skins cover him from his flight cap to his heavy boots.

Photo courtesy, San Angelo Army Air Field

growers and some of the smaller killers complained of their inability to sell shearling pelts at ceiling prices. Inquiries concerning next year's program, however, indicate a continuing interest.

Shearling requirements for military purposes in 1944 have just been estimated by the War Production Board after a two-day conference with Air Force officers at Wright Field. Contracts with tanners for next year's production, however, probably will not be signed until after July 1.

The figures establish a demand for 1944 of approximately 5 million feet a month for flying clothing alone. This estimate tallies very closely with last

year's requirements. Interpreted in terms of shearling pelts, these figures call for a production of approximately 7½ million usable skins for military purposes next year. In addition there is also a possibility that more shearling pelts will be released for civilian use. Last year civilian needs were filled entirely from military rejects. Reports from the range country last winter revealed a shortage of sheep-lined clothing in some areas.

From a production standpoint the tanners and W.P.B. are asking growers to emphasize quality in their shearling production program next year. There will be no deviation from the ceiling prices but probably tanners will not be as liberal in their grading in 1944 as they were last year. The inclusion of too many small and loose, open-wooled skins may cause trouble. Tanners' contracts and prices are based on merchantable pelts that will yield 90 to 100 square feet per dozen skins. Where the outturn per dozen pelts falls substantially below 90 square feet it makes the pelts figure too high if they have all been taken in as No. 1's or No. 2's.

The W.P.B. is not looking entirely to the domestic market to supply all these pelts but they would like to use as many domestic skins as possible and fill out with imports only as necessity arises. They estimate that fully 55 per cent of the 1944 production should be No. 1 skins which would leave 45 per cent as No. 2's.

C. G. Randell

## Lamb Exports

THE Office of War Information reports that lend-lease shipped about 18 pounds out of every 100 pounds of lamb and mutton produced between January 1 and April 1, 1943. This was much higher than last year, principally because of unusually large shipments in January. The dressed weight equivalent of all lamb and mutton shipped so far this year was 48,600,000 pounds. In terms of United States' population, lend-lease shipped out less than one fifth of an ounce of beef per person per week, two fifths of an ounce of lamb and mutton per person per week, and a little more than three ounces of pork, ham and bacon per person per week.



# THE WOOL MARKET

By C. J. Fawcett

UPON April 17 Food Administrator Chester Davis signed the order providing for the purchase by the Commodity Credit Corporation of all shorn or pulled wool in the hands of producers. The order went into effect at 12:01 A. M. April 25. After the effective date the Commodity Credit Corporation became the sole purchaser of all wool at prevailing ceiling prices named by the Office of Price Administration on February 28, 1942.

The purposes of the plan are: First, to assure an adequate supply of wool for military, lease-lend, and civilian purposes at uniform values; second, to stabilize and maintain wool values at full ceiling levels as prescribed by the O.P.A.; third, to provide the domestic wool growing industry protection against drastic market fluctuations caused by the existence or the marketing of the gigantic stockpile now stored in the United States, which is now at the billion-pound mark.

Although the plan now announced covers only the 1943 clip, it is contemplated that it will be continued for the duration of the war and so long thereafter as the stockpile remains as a threat to our domestic market. It is earnestly hoped that this will be the means of checking the decline in sheep and wool production in the United States. The number of sheep declined one and a half million in the United States, according to the Department of Agriculture, in the year 1942, thus reducing the supply of meat at a time when it is needed most.

The purchase of all wool along the lines employed twenty-two years ago was seriously considered when we first entered the war eighteen months ago. In lieu thereof a plan of drastic conservation of the use of wool for civilian purposes was employed by the War Production Board. This eliminated a large portion of the normal market outlet for our domestic wool and had a tendency to force growers to hold their clips as a stockpile reserve against the time when the wool would

be needed for the manufacture of military materials. As a result, the market for the past year or more has responded to the placing of government orders and remained inactive with sagging tendencies until another stimulant was administered in the form of additional government orders. This situation caused the growers and their representatives to seek relief from this abnormal situation in the form of a purchase plan which, after careful consideration by the Food Administrator, was granted.

It will be remembered that England, soon after declaring war on Germany, purchased the wool clips of Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa for the duration and one year thereafter, and more recently Canada has taken similar action in connection with the wool clip of that country. Also, the United States is underwriting wool values in Uruguay by the outright

purchase of the unsold portion of the two previous years' clips.

This background of the world wool situation presents a strong argument for the necessity of stabilizing values of our own domestic clip in order to supply sufficient incentive on the part of the growers themselves to continue production. The wool trade as a whole is busily engaged in adapting their operations to fit the plan, for the Commodity Credit Corporation contemplates using normal channels through which to execute their purchases and consummate sale to the manufacturers of wool. Every effort is being made by the Commodity Credit Corporation to avoid disturbing normal channels and to employ those normally engaged in the wool business.

It is regrettable that all members of the wool trade are not willing to cooperate in a plan designed not only

## Shorn Wool Consumption in January and February, 1943

Greasy Shorn Basis in Thousands of Pounds:

Class and Origin	February, 1943 Weekly Average	January, 1943* Weekly Average	July, 1942, to February, 1943, Inclusive	
			Weekly Average	Aggregate
APPAREL CLASS, TOTAL.....	19,216	18,024	18,672	634,865
Domestic .....	9,940	10,217	10,263	348,943
Duty-paid, Foreign .....	9,276	7,807	8,409	285,922
CARPET CLASS, Duty-free.....	932	692	869	29,561

\* "Greasy" shorn wool plus "scoured" shorn wool raised to greasy shorn basis, conversion factors varying with class, origin and grade.

2 February period represents four weeks ending February 27. January period represents five weeks ending January 30. July, 1942, to February, 1943, covers thirty-four weeks; no adjustment made for holidays.

\* Revised

## Pulled Wool Consumption by Class and Origin

Greasy Pulled Basis in Thousands of Pounds:

Class and Origin	February, 1943 Weekly Average	January, 1943* Weekly Average	July, 1942, to February, 1943, Inclusive	
			Weekly Average	Aggregate
APPAREL CLASS, TOTAL.....	3,521	3,083	2,769	94,143
Domestic .....	2,253	1,928	1,638	55,696
Duty-paid, Foreign .....	1,268	1,155	1,131	38,447
CARPET CLASS, Duty-free.....	35	50	54	1,825

\* "Greasy" pulled wool plus "scoured" pulled wool raised to greasy pulled basis, conversion factors varying with class and grade. On a greasy shorn basis, the weekly average consumption of apparel class pulled wool for the February, 1943, period would be 4,859,000 pounds; of carpet class pulled wool, 38,000 pounds.

\* Revised.

to protect the wool growers from severe losses caused by unusual market fluctuations but also to provide such protection to wool merchants and manufacturers as well with respect to their inventories at the close of the war. Twenty-two years ago the Boston wool trade tendered their stocks of wool and their services to their government. Both were promptly accepted by the Quartermaster's Office and the purchase plan that developed as a result is cited by all concerned as a great success.

It no doubt is true that the commissions allowed wool merchants by the Commodity Credit Corporation for purchasing wool from the growers under the present plan for the account of the Commodity Credit Corporation are meager indeed as compared to their normal speculative profits derived from performing similar services other seasons. This, however, is a time when profits should be kept on a conservative basis. Several Boston merchants are still holding out, claiming they will not sign the contract with the Commodity Credit Corporation. Their actions in vigorously seeking consignments in the West to be handled under the plan while at the same time refusing to execute a contract belie their words. The real object in delaying is evidently to force the Commodity Credit Corporation to pay out of their  $1\frac{1}{8}$  cents more liberal commissions to the handlers for their services.

The plan is primarily a consignment program and the Commodity Credit Corporation is the sole purchaser. Only dealers and cooperatives approved by the Commodity Credit Corporation will be authorized to purchase wool for its account. The concerns so appointed are called "primary handlers." All wool in the possession of growers, pools, or secondary handlers must be consigned to a primary handler for sale to the C.C.C. The primary handler contracts with the Commodity Credit Corporation to sell wool so purchased to the mills and remit to them the proceeds thereof. The price to be paid is present ceiling value, as prescribed by the O.P.A., less  $1\frac{1}{8}$  cents per grease pound to be retained by the Commodity Credit Corporation to defray expenses of appraising, interest on money invested, storage, shrinkage in weight, and possible loss upon the

transaction due to the competition of foreign wools. The purchase prices average about 5@7 cents per grease pound higher than the cost of comparable grades of duty-paid foreign wool. The  $1\frac{1}{8}$  cent deduction is a low cost for market insurance at the present levels. The primary handler's commission that will be deducted from the proceeds is limited to the following charges:—

Not to exceed  $1\frac{1}{2}$  cents on clips over 5,000 pounds.

Not to exceed 2 cents on clips over 1,000 and under 5,000 pounds.

Not to exceed  $2\frac{1}{4}$  cents on clips under 1,000 pounds.

Not to exceed  $\frac{3}{4}$  cent grading charge on clips requiring grading.

Secondary handlers or pools may also make a service charge if they have performed a service in collecting small lots and consigning them to a primary handler as one lot. This service, however, is confined largely to the fleece or farm states sections. The maximum handling charges that need be paid by producers of clips over 5,000 pounds, if consigned direct to a primary handler, are  $1\frac{1}{2}$  cents for the handler and  $1\frac{1}{8}$  cents for the Commodity Credit Corporation, plus grading charges if graded. The grower pays no storage, for the primary handler cares for the first month's storage and labor charges out of his commission and the Commodity Credit Corporation pays subsequent storage and labor charges out of the deduction of  $1\frac{1}{8}$  cents. The grower pays interest on freight and existing advances until the wool is purchased by the Commodity Credit Corporation. The interest on the money invested subsequent to purchase is also borne by the Commodity Credit Corporation from the  $1\frac{1}{8}$  cents. The terms of sale to the Commodity Credit Corporation are on a net cash basis.

The contract does away with the old "usual terms" of the wool trade, namely, cash less 1 per cent if paid in ten days, or net in sixty days. This correction is the equivalent of lifting the ceiling to the extent of 1 per cent or  $\frac{4}{10}$  cent on 40-cent wool. The original O.P.A. ceiling was based on the usual terms of cash less 1 per cent. It is hoped that this will effect a permanent change in the method of selling wool in Boston to this cash

basis. Perhaps there was a time when the mills were in need of credit and time in which to pay their bills. In late years, however, practically 100 per cent of the bills were discounted and the price paid for the wool lowered to that extent.

Qualifications for a primary handler are rigid indeed and many experienced, reliable wool merchants are somewhat reluctant to assume such grave responsibility. Strange to say, we find that the small country merchants are eager to sign any sort of a contract, evidently not fully realizing the rules and regulations that they will be required to follow and the services and facilities they will be required to furnish.

It is estimated that approximately 100 million pounds of the 1943 clip was under contract before the effective date of the purchase plan and is not affected thereby. Orders were placed by the government for about eleven million blankets about two months ago requiring approximately 65 per cent domestic and 35 per cent foreign wool. Fear was expressed by the manufacturers that wool would not be available under the plan in time for them to begin their operations. This started a general contracting movement of the mixed clips containing quarter and three-eighths-blood wools, particularly in Idaho. The Commodity Credit Corporation was perfectly willing to exempt this wool from the plan in order to facilitate the movement of wool to the manufacturers. It develops, however, that wool will be available under the plan as quickly as the major part of the wool to be delivered under contracts made on the sheep's back. The wool cannot be delivered until after it has been shorn. The manufacturers' criticism of the plan in this respect has lost much of its weight.

Many of the larger manufacturing units are now well covered for their raw wool requirements and the market seems to again be heading for a dull period on the finer grades. This is something that the wool growers will not have to worry about this season, for all wool will move promptly to the Commodity Credit Corporation at ceiling values regardless of market demand.

## Dollars per Fleece

WOOL growers quite commonly measure the changes in wool prices from year to year by the change in the grease price which they receive.

This system is productive of serious errors. Not infrequently the shrinkage of the same clip varies by as much as 5 per cent from one year to the next. With current prices averaging around one dollar per pound clean, a variation of 5 per cent in yield means 5 cents per grease pound.

Consequently, if one year's clip is 5 per cent lighter than that of the previous year and the weight and quality of clean wool are the same, the value in the grease of the lighter clip is 5 cents per pound more than that of the heavier clip of the first year. Conversely, if this year's clip is 5 per cent heavier than last year's and other factors still the same, then this year's clip is really worth 5 cents per pound less in the grease.

A safer way to compare one year's market with another year's is to compute the value per fleece for each year.

Example: 1. A 1942 fleece of 10 pounds, shrinking 60 per cent and worth \$1 per pound clean, is worth 40 cents in the grease.

2. The fleece from the same ewe in 1943 might weigh 12 pounds and have the same clean weight and value, \$4. The shrinkage would then be 66.6 per cent. The grease value would be 33.3 cents, since the shrinkage would be 66.6 instead of 60 per cent. In other words, the latter fleece, weighing 12 pounds, would be equally as well sold at 33.3 cents in the grease as the 10-pound fleece was when sold at 40 cents.

The only safe way to compare one year's wool sale with that of another year is by taking the average price per fleece. This will show the actual change in the price received since it eliminates the question of shrinkage.

As Professor Burns' figures on page 13 of the April Wool Grower show, the actual weight of clean wool does not vary from year to year nearly so much as the grease weight. And unless a grower knows the actual shrinkage of each year's clip he can best judge his price by figuring out fleece values in dollars.

In the case of the 1943 fleece, if

more than 33.3 cents per grease pound were offered, it would mean a higher price than for the lighter 1942 fleece.

## South Dakota Convention

THE fifth annual convention of the Western South Dakota Sheep Growers Association was again held at Belle Fourche on Saturday, April 17, with one hundred nineteen growers and visitors registered as coming from 32 districts of the state.

President H. B. Bomford presided at the opening session. The speakers at the convention included R. I. Howlett, president of the Belle Fourche Commercial Club, who gave the address of welcome; Vice President F. M. Gilbert of Buffalo who gave the response to the welcome; and Dr. F. N. Carlson, federal veterinarian, who talked on sheep diseases, particularly those traceable to parasitic origin.

H. J. Devereaux, vice president of the National Wool Growers Association and chairman of the Executive Committee of the South Dakota organization, discussed the wool take-over plan of the government and the methods of its operation. He reviewed the work of the South Dakota Association and urged all growers to support their state and national associations.

County Agent Floyd F. Collins outlined the labor situation and expressed the belief that an acute labor shortage existed in the sheep producing area. Mr. Collins stated that the Extension Service working in cooperation with the United States Employment Service and the Farm Security Administration was endeavoring to relieve this situation.

County Commissioner Henry Jacobsen presented the work and results of the Castle Rock Coyote Extermination Association and explained the coyote control legislation which was passed in South Dakota this year.

H. B. Bomford, Belle Fourche, was re-elected president of the association and F. M. Gilbert, vice president. H. J. Devereaux, Rapid City, took over the job of acting secretary as Carl Scheidegger, former secretary, expects to join the armed forces in a short time.

The session closed with the annual lamb banquet and dance, Harry Devereaux presiding as toastmaster for the banquet.

## The Jackson Hole Matter

THE indignation of livestock men and other citizens in western states over the establishment of the Jackson Hole Monument through presidential proclamation of March 15 has not abated.

A subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Public Lands and Surveys composed of Senators O'Mahoney (Wyoming) chairman; McCarran (Nevada), Murdock (Utah), Holman (Oregon), and Robertson (Wyoming), has been appointed, as the result of a resolution (134) introduced by Senator O'Mahoney, to make "a full and complete study and investigation with respect to the methods and purposes of, and the administration of the laws relating to the establishment and fixing of the boundaries of national monuments, national forests, Indian reservations, and national parks."

In outlining the investigation, Chairman O'Mahoney said:

The law (Antiquities Act of 1906) which gave the President authority to create national monuments provided only for the publication of uniform rules which would preserve objects of antiquity, or scientific interest. It limits the area thus designated as the smallest area which would be compatible with the care of the objects to be protected. The committee will want to know how the President and the Interior Department and Park Service justify the withdrawal of thousands of acres under this Act.

A bill has also been introduced by Representative Barrett asking that the proclamation setting up the Jackson Hole Monument be rescinded.

Fear that similar "monuments" may be established by presidential proclamation elsewhere has spread to other western states, and given rise to agitation to have section 2 of the Antiquities Act repealed. Such action was asked of the Idaho Congressional delegation by the users of the Challis and Sawtooth National Forests in a meeting held at Shoshone on April 24. They also asked support of the Barrett bill.

"The welfare of south central Idaho," the Idaho stockmen set forth in their statement, "depends upon multiple use of national resources. The segregation of any area for privileged use definitely defeats the objectives of our paramount industries and cripples the tax structure of our state. What assurance do we have that similar proclamations are not forthcoming as to the Sawtooth and Hell's Canyon area?"



# LAMB MARKETS

## Kansas City

WITH over three quarters of a million sheep and lambs marketed at the Kansas City Terminal during the first four months of 1943, an increase of 147,000 head as compared with the corresponding period a year ago, this market has led the nation in volume of sheep marketings for the first third of this year.

The big increase came in the first three months, since during the month of April supplies slacked off, and the total for that month, at 171,796 head, is approximately 18,000 less than the number received in April of 1942. A good proportion of that decrease developed in the final week of the month, when receipts were some 17,000 less than the previous week. Through the early spring months a large part of the receipts at this market have been from Kansas wheat pastures. During April, feeders were faced with the necessity of completing the movement of all animals from the wheat if a crop was to be expected. The practical completion of that movement, with only tail-enders now arriving, no doubt accounts for the decreased numbers during the month, particularly the sharp drop in the final week.

The quality of the old-crop fed woolled lambs received during the month has not been outstanding. In fact, it has deteriorated considerably from previous months, and at times packers have complained about killing returns. Texas and Arizona springers began arriving in small lots early in the month, and, supplemented by considerable numbers of native springers from this immediate territory, are now moving in considerable volume. Shearing lambs arrived in large numbers early in the month, and the plentiful supply, together with the shortage of shearers, caused a sharp break in values at mid-month, but reduced supplies during the last week stimulated the trade and most of the loss was recovered. There has also been a considerable supply of lightweight shorn lambs, with mostly No. 2 skins, that

### Prices and Slaughter This Year and Last

	1943	1942
Total U. S. Inspected Slaughter, First 3 Months....	4,718,237	4,685,336
Week Ended:	April 24	April 25
Slaughter at 27 Centers.....	241,183	304,624
<b>Chicago Average Live Lamb Prices (Wooled)</b>		
Good and Choice.....	\$15.76	\$13.07
Medium and Good.....	14.57	12.21
<b>New York Average Western Dressed Lamb Prices</b>		
Choice, 30-40 pounds.....	28.12	22.40
Good, 30-40 pounds.....	26.62	21.35
Commercial, all-weights .....	24.62	19.70

could be finished out in 20 to 40 days in the feed lot, and they have found a ready outlet to the country.

Spring lambs failed to command the premium over old-crop fed lambs that sometimes obtains. Both classes topped at \$16 during the month, but at the close \$15.85 took the best in each class. Spring lambs were not quotable at the end of March, so no comparisons can be made on them. At the close of this month good to choice springers commanded a range of \$15.50@15.85, and medium to good kinds brought \$14.50@15.25. Old-crop fed woolled lambs are considered about steady with last month's close, good to choice kinds bringing \$15.40@15.85, medium to good \$14.25@15.25, and common to medium \$11.25@14. Clipped lambs are 25 to 50 cents lower for the month, good to choice kinds carrying No. 1 and No. 2 pelts being quotable from \$14@14.50, and medium to good grades at \$12.75@13.50. Shearing lambs closed around 25 cents off, with most sales of the better grades during the final week ranging from \$14.75@15, while two cars of fleshy 95-pound offerings made a top of \$15.10. Slaughter ewes are also around 25 cents lower, with closing quotations on good to choice kinds at \$8.25@9, medium to good grades at \$7@8, and common to medium offerings at \$5.50@6.75.

Bob Riley

## Omaha

SHARING the downward trend of other kinds of livestock and under pressure of the largest receipts for any April since 1934, prices on lambs of all descriptions worked lower during the past month. The greatest losses were on shorn lambs, which have been selling unusually close to woolled grades all winter—thanks to the government's shearling pelt program—and which have become considerably more plentiful in recent weeks.

The break cut prices on the best woolled lambs under \$16, closing top standing at \$15.75. Best shorn lambs sold almost a dollar under that figure, around \$14.75 to \$14.85, which is the sharpest discount they have suffered in months. Margins for the various grades of pelts on shearlings were unchanged.

Other causes of weakness in the market included seasonal depreciation in quality of the fed offerings, and a slump in the demand for shearing stock, due to scarcity of help to do the shearing. While fat lambs were dropping 25@40 cents, shearing grades declined 50@65 cents, and the best grades sold generally under \$15 late in the month.

Very few spring lambs, either natives or from the West, showed up during the month. This may have been

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partly due to O.P.A. regulations preventing the payment of the usual premiums on Easter spring lambs. Those that were here sold only slightly above the prices being paid for the old fed crop, where they commanded any premium at all. Offerings included a few loads of Kansas springers, but the Californias have not yet started to arrive, and present indications are that few of them will come this far east this year.

An unusual feature of the aged sheep trade was the almost complete lack of demand for breeding ewes. Here again, the help shortage was a determining factor. Present indications are that spring lambings from bred western ewes in corn belt territory will

be unusually small. Fat ewes held about a steady course all month. Choice grades, in the wool, were worth up to \$8.75@9, medium grades sold around \$8 down, and most of the shorn ewe sales ranged downward from \$7.25. Yearlings and other classes of aged sheep were too scarce really to test quotations. Byron Demorest

## Chicago

A TOTAL of 185,000 sheep received at Chicago for April was the smallest for the month in years but the supply around the market circle was also much smaller than usual for the month, because many of the lambs fed in the Colorado area were shipped to the Pacific Coast where the supply of meat is close to the famine stage. The number of lambs fed in Colorado and Nebraska was short of the usual total to begin with due to the difficulty in getting efficient help. Thus far there have been no California spring lambs received here for the same reason and none are expected.

The month opened with lambs at a comparatively high figure, the best selling at \$16.60. Demand soon weakened because of so much ceiling talk and by the middle of the month the top declined to \$16. Toward the close, mainly because of smaller receipts, the market revived a little and finished with the best Colorados at \$16.40. The general average of the good woolled lambs during the month was close to \$16, or a fraction lower than the March level. It compared favorably with the \$15.25 average at the first of the year and \$13.75 a year ago.

The month's supply carried a large number of shorn lambs that sold at \$15 to \$15.60. The general drift of the market was downward, with most clippers selling \$1 under similar quality woolled lambs, which fairly represented the wool value. Lambs averaged fairly good in quality all month. The Colorado supply was fully up to the standard and most of the farm lambs were as good as a year ago.

The general pressure on all livestock markets during April was evident in the sheep department where prices averaged sharply lower than the previous month. Threat of putting a ceiling on livestock, starting with hogs, had a strong bearish influence

(Continued to page 30)

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Wartime apple marketing is here being discussed by Mr. Weeber (examining young fruit) and J. W. Hebert, general manager of the Yakima Fruit Growers Association of "Big Y" apple fame. At a nearby packing house operated by this farm cooperative all Weeber's apples are washed, graded and packed—then sent to market in refrigerated cars. Mr. Hebert is a member of the Washington State Apple Advertising Commission which has helped make Washington apples known for outstanding quality. "We of 'Big Y' have done business with Safeway for a dozen years or so," Mr. Hebert told me, "and always on a friendly basis. Present war conditions have increased demand for our apples tremendously but we haven't forgotten the fine cooperation we've had from Safeway in past marketing emergencies"

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DESPITE the wartime labor shortage, Art Weeber had a good harvest. His elder son, Jim, now in the Army, got a 2-week furlough to pick apples. Son Henry brought home a group of Washington State College students to work for several days. Daughter Mary lent a hand—and Weeber himself picked 1100 boxes to finally get the crop all in the warehouse.

With his eye on postwar markets, Mr. Weeber is continuing his efforts to give his apples a red skin—the redder the better, he says—because people go for red apples like a child goes for a red wagon. What's it take to make red apples extra red? Mr. Weeber explains it this way:

"I don't know those big words the scientists use but I know from experience that bright sunny days with cool nights close to the frost point bring most redness to red apples. That's the kind of weather we get here in the Yakima Valley—with morning sun evaporating the night dew from our apples.

"By correct pruning I'm able to direct tree growth so sunshine gets through to the apples as they start developing. And I thin out the number of apples on each tree during the growing season, removing all but one apple from each cluster—this helps the remaining apples get big and red. I also place props under heavy-laden branches, holding them apart so more sunshine can get into the apples and air circulation is free. Too much nitrogen in the fertilizer applied to the orchard soil, I've found, steps up wood and leaf growth and cuts down red apple color. So I disc in cover crops and whatever barnyard manure I can get."

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on practically everything. Buyers have been complaining of losses because of the disparity between the cost of the live animals and the ceiling prices on the dressed product fixed by the O.P.A. Washington officials promised to establish a top limit on cattle, hogs and lambs unless prices were lowered to a point where the small packers could operate safely. To head off inflation there was no thought of raising the wholesale prices to adjust the abnormal condition. During the month hog prices declined \$1.25, medium cattle 50 to 75 cents and lambs 25 to 35 cents.

The sustaining influence in the lamb trade was the shortage of the supply. Receipts were 34 per cent under those of 1942, and most of the month arrivals were not sufficient for the good demand, nevertheless weakness prevailed because of the general federal pressure to bring all livestock to a lower level. Federal slaughter of lambs at 27 leading markets during the month totaled over 980,000, or about 200,000 less than for the corresponding time last year.

Spring lambs have been a scarce article this year thus far, which local traders blame largely on the cold weather. There were no "hothouse" lambs on sale at the Greek Easter period as usual and only a few from nearby sources available. One small lot sold late in the month at \$16.25. Several loads of medium springers came out of New Mexico during the month. They lacked finish and sold at \$15. Packers say they do not look for any new crop lambs from California very soon, if at all this season. Reports from Colorado late in the month say that about 300,000 lambs are left for shipment there, which is about the same number as a year ago and is relied on to fill the demand for the month of May.

Demand for slaughter ewes was fairly strong all during the month but not many were on sale. The relatively high price of lambs has been an inducement to hold ewes back that were fit for breeding purposes. Good slaughter ewes sold at \$9 to \$9.50 during the month for a desirable class with the wool on. Shorn ewes met with a good demand at \$8 to \$8.25.

Comparatively few wethers were on sale. Desirable yearling wethers brought \$14.25 to \$14.85 and the lower grades moved at \$13.50 to \$14.

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Stockyards

Low grade yearlings were quoted at \$12.75 to \$13.25. Some two-year-old wethers sold up to \$13.

Late in the month Colorado supplied a large percentage of the good lambs that sold around \$16.25 to \$16.35. Shippers took most of these lambs. Some shearing lambs sold at \$15 to \$15.50 but there were not many of these lambs offered. In the feeder department the supply was exceptionally small.

The last report put out by the Department of Agriculture on the feeder movement showed that 505,998 lambs were sent out for the first three months compared with 285,467 for the same time last year. This strong increase was attributed to the liberal buying of feeder lambs in the wheatfield section of Kansas by farmers in the Middle West who found this about the only source of supply. Shipments from this area included 223,773 to Nebraska, 164,208 to Iowa, and 48,335 to Minnesota.

Frank E. Moore.

## Denver

SHEEP receipts at Denver for April, 1943, came from seven states and totaled 178,599 head compared to 156,239 in April, 1942, an increase of 22,360.

During the first week of April good and choice woolled lambs topped at \$16.10 freight paid. Many brought \$15.75 to \$16, both on a freight-paid and flat basis. Strictly good and choice clipped lambs averaging 107 to 109 pounds, with No. 1 and No. 2 pelts, sold at \$14.90 flat and \$15.10 freight paid. Other clipped lambs with mostly No. 2 pelts brought \$14.50 to \$14.85. Woolled truck-ins grading medium to good bulked at \$14.50 to \$15.25; best at \$15.35. Sizable lots of good and choice ewes sold for slaughter at \$8 to \$8.25, with a few at \$8.50. Common to medium kinds selling at \$6.50 to \$7.50 usually made up the bulk of the small daily receipts. Load lots of shearers averaging up to 100 pounds went out at \$14.75 to \$15.35 this week.

During the second week of April fat lambs declined about 25 cents, due to less attractive killing quality and rather narrow shipping orders. The top on woolled lambs for the week



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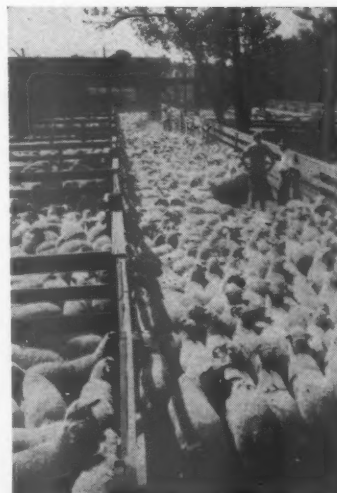
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**MARKET COMPETITION**

was \$15.90, freight paid. Most of the good and choice loads went at \$15.40 to \$15.50 flat and \$15.50 to \$15.65 freight paid. Some mixed fats and feeders sold at \$14.75 freight paid. Medium to good truck-in woolled lambs sold at \$14.50 to \$15.25. A few good and choice truck-ins brought \$15.50. Clipped lambs sold at \$14.50 to \$14.75 flat, with some at \$14.85 freight paid. The first spring lambs of the season appeared on the market during the second week of April and sold at \$15 to \$15.50. Ewes were steady, with strictly good and choice truck-ins bringing \$8.75 late, and common to medium kinds largely \$6.50 to \$7.50. A few loads of shearing lambs sold at \$14.75 and some 76-pound feeders brought \$14.

During the third week of April fat lambs were 10 to 15 cents lower. The top for the week on fed woolled lambs was \$15.75 flat. Many good and choice loads ranging up to 111 pounds sold during the week at \$15.75 freight paid. Many loads sold at \$15.60 flat and \$15.60 to \$15.65 freight paid. Clipped lambs sold at \$14.25 to \$14.40. Woolled truck-in lambs topped at \$15.25. Good and choice native spring lambs sold at \$15.25 to \$15.50. The first load lot shipment of spring lambs for the season arrived from Arizona. Three out of six loads were sold for slaughter at \$15.10 flat. These averaged 79 pounds. The other three loads, feeders, averaged 67 pounds and sold at \$14.25 memo. Ewes sold up to \$8.75.

During the last week of April good and choice woolled and shorn lambs closed steady to 10 cents higher. The first Idaho spring lambs of the season arrived during the week and sold at \$15.65. Arizona spring lambs brought \$15.40 memo, heavily sorted. Old-crop woolled lambs sold up to \$16 flat this week, on 90- to 105-pound weights. Many loads sold at \$15.60 flat and \$15.50 to \$15.75 freight paid. Good and choice clipped lambs sold at \$14.40 to \$14.75 freight paid and \$14.50 flat. Most woolled ewes sold for slaughter at \$7.25 to \$8.50, with best at \$8.75. Clipped ewes bulked at \$6 to \$7, a load of Arizonas making \$7.25.

Ed Marsh

## St. Joseph

**R**ECEIPTS for the month of April were 114,935 compared with 111,152 in March and 121,863 in April a year ago. Included in the month's total were about 42,000 from Colorado feed lots, 12,400 from Nebraska, 2,500 from Wyoming, 8,296 from Texas and New Mexico, and 25,290 from Kansas wheat fields.

The market for fed lambs closed steady with a month ago. There was a 20-cent advance during the first week, but this was soon lost and values showed little change the rest of the month. Best lambs on the close sold \$15.85 to \$15.90 with bulk of sales at \$15.75 and a few at \$15.50@15.65. The late top on wheat-pasture lambs was \$15.25, with most of this class going as shearers at \$14.25@14.75. Clipped lambs sold on late days largely at \$14.50@14.75 with fall shorn kinds up to \$15.25. The market for aged sheep held to a generally steady level throughout the month, fat woolled ewes selling most \$8.50@9 and clips \$7.50 down.

H. H. Madden

## Lamb Prizes at Ogden Show

**T**HE 25th Ogden Live Stock Show is to be held November 7 to 10, 1943, fat sheep to be judged November 8.

The show has announced its premiums on carloads (25 head) of fat lambs. Entries close October 11.

In the open class, for untrimmed lambs, premiums are offered as follows: first, \$60; second, \$40; third, \$30; and fourth, \$20.

The same premiums are offered in the commercial class, which is for untrimmed lambs, purebred or grade. Exhibitors in this class must be feeders of one doubledeck or more of lambs.

A premium of \$50 is offered for the grand champion carload, making it possible for a car to win \$110.

Prize winning entries will be sold at auction on Wednesday, November 10. Junior exhibitors may not show in the car lot section.

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4. May be stenciled legibly.
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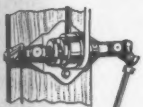
The National Wool Grower



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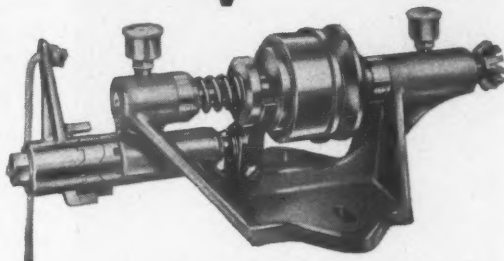
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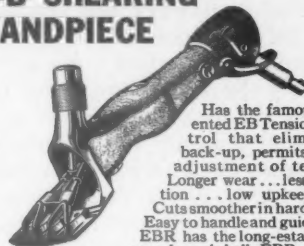
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## IS THERE COMPETITION FOR YOUR LIVESTOCK?

★ Perhaps the most highly competitive market in the world is that on which American livestock producers sell their cattle, sheep and hogs. The competition in buying of livestock is so keen that those who handle and process meat animals average to pay out for their raw material (livestock) about 75 per cent of their total income from the sale of meat and by-products, and their annual earnings on the meat and by-products which they sell represent only an infinitesimal part of a penny per pound of product.

Nothing in the world, other than the keenest kind of competition in both the buying of livestock and the selling of the products, would hold

profits of the processors to such small figures (one-fifth of a cent a pound in 1941).

The competition is so keen that even old and well established firms are under constant pressure to obtain sufficient raw materials. The available supply of livestock is what determines the volume of the meat business and if a competitor is allowed to buy an ever-increasing portion of the market receipts that competitor will inevitably increase his volume of business at the expense of other competitors in the trade.

So it is constantly necessary for us to watch the operations of competitors and to match their efforts in the matter of obtaining supplies that

we may not lose ground and fall back in our business which we have been years in building up.

It is this "watch and match the other fellow" situation which makes the packing business the most highly competitive in the world and holds the profits to such small figures.

*Ed Eastwood*  
President

**ARMOUR and COMPANY**



# THE AUXILIARY

Reports of Activities Conducted  
by the Idaho Auxiliary Group.

## Foreword

I INDEED feel this opportunity of sending my greetings to the auxiliary members, a privilege. My hope is that the year nineteen hundred and forty-three will be a successful year, with each member realizing life's greatest gift is a year of time. I also hope all chapters will feel the importance of their work and continue to function throughout the duration.

Let us pledge ourselves to do all we can to help the armed forces and the Red Cross. We also pledge our support to the wool growers' organization in furthering the cause of wool and lamb.

May I express to our National Auxiliary President and to each state president, my wish for a most successful year.

Mrs. A. Katseanes, President  
Idaho Women's Auxiliary to the  
Wool Growers Association

## Promotion

HOW to Keep the Consumer Wanting Wool and Lamb Without Giving it to Him" might well be the title of a theme song of the auxiliary at this time. It is the desire of the Idaho Auxiliary never again to find a situation that confronted it some few years ago. Two years before there was a state organization, the Idaho Falls women met and organized a chapter of the auxiliary. At this meeting all the members pledged to purchase woolen dresses or suits. This proved to be difficult and in some cases impossible. Some bought yard material and had them made—some were unable to get woolen dresses.

Thus the task of making the buying public "wool-minded" was brought to our realization. The need for advertising and better display of both wool and lamb was only too apparent, and this was a responsibility for the wool growers and their wives.

Methods used to advertise the use of wool and lamb were many. Talks on subjects such as "The value of lamb in the diet," and "How to know and care for woolen articles" were



Mrs. John B. Allie of Montrose, Colorado. First Vice President of the Women's National Auxiliary, also President of the Colorado Women's Auxiliary. Mrs. Allie accompanies her picture with a note saying they are having help shortage and as a result she has been delegated to truck driving. We think she will do a good job of it, too!

given. Woolen articles were given as prizes at the Women's Camps, conventions and fairs. Booths at the fairs in eastern and western Idaho have displayed wool and its products. Roast lamb dinners and hamburgers were served at the fair in Boise through the women wool growers there. There was advertising of the cuts that were little known to the buying public; "lamb demonstrations," and fashion shows featuring woolen suits and dresses were put on. The idea of selling lamb through advertising on match-books will be carried out when possible. These match-books are on order at the present time.

With the many substitutes for wool appearing on the market, we women of the Idaho Auxiliary feel we must strive to keep in the minds of the public, the importance of our industry.

The 4-H work has for some time played an important part in our scheme of advertising. One group, the Bingham County Chapter is lauded by Claud G. Johnson, Bingham County

agent, for the interest they are showing in the young people of their county. This chapter gave girls in every project of the 4-H an opportunity to enter one of the divisions of a contest in 1942. Fifty-dollar prizes were given to Shirley Marlow, Wapello, for her outstanding clothing exhibit; Marie Marlow, Wapello, for the best poster on the use and preparation of lamb; and Genevera Bithell, Blackfoot, for her essay "The Importance of Wool."

## Aid to the U. S. O. and Other War Activities

THE Naval Air Base boys have been made much happier when they attend the U.S.O. at Pocatello through the efforts of the Blackfoot lady wool growers. They recently donated a very lovely round game table to be used in the rooms there, together with cards, books, magazines, picture puzzles and various other games.

One more bond to help whip the Axis was purchased by the Malad Chapter. It is interesting to note that members of this group who are late are fined 10 cents each time and this money is used to purchase war stamps. The Idaho State Auxiliary has donated \$25 to the U.S.O., \$25 to the Red Cross, and purchased a \$500 war bond.

More than 170 pounds of waste fat has been turned in for the government by members of the Blackfoot Chapter alone. Other chapters have also been aiding in this drive though exact results are not known.

While making a recent visit to the coast, one Blackfoot member was able to be a donor to the Red Cross Blood Bank.

## "All Work and no Play.."

IT WOULD be a very dull world indeed if the above title were followed. Not all the time of the auxiliary is spent in working as evidenced by reports now and then of various types of parties, barbecues, picnics, dances, etc. The Blackfoot Chapter began the

year 1943 with the pot luck social which is given annually by the new officers for those retiring. At this party it is the custom for the new president to preside and act as toastmistress and pin a "gavel" pin on the past president as a mark of service rendered. Five past presidents have been honored in this way. The husbands are also entertained at this banquet and social evening of table games.

The Idaho Falls ladies entertained at a party for members and their husbands at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Marshall Keyes. Everyone brought a covered dish. Lamb served for the dinner was donated by one of the members. Dinner was followed by cards.

#### LONG ON TASTE APPEAL— SHORT ON POINT SPENDING

My favorite lamb recipe saves both money and points by the use of the cheaper cuts of lamb.

##### Lamb Peloffe

- 2½ lbs. lean lamb from shoulder, cut in 2-inch squares
- 1 large onion or green onions to equal, cut fine
- 1 tbsp. butter
- 1 tsp. salt
- ½ tsp. pepper
- 1 small can tomato sauce
- 1 can water
- 2 tbsp. catsup
- 1 cup rice

Place meat and onions in kettle with butter, salt and pepper. Stir continually until meat begins to brown. Have ready 1 small can tomato sauce diluted with 1 can water and 2 tablespoons catsup. Add two tablespoons of liquid to meat at a time. Cook and stir continually between each addition until all liquid is used. Add enough water to cover meat. Add 1 cup rice and cook until rice is almost done, stirring occasionally. Remove from heat and keep lid on kettle to steam for 15 minutes, then serve. Do not stir after removing from heat until served. Serves eight.

Mrs. A. Katseanes.

## Under the Banner of the Red Cross

WOMEN of the Idaho Auxiliary have shown themselves to be willing workers for the Red Cross as evidenced from the splendid reports received lately. Each chapter sent in its own report but for briefness and clarity all the reports are combined.

At Blackfoot, the group meets twice each month, one evening and one afternoon of separate weeks, at the surgical dressing rooms and donates

two and a half hours to making bandages. After the work at the afternoon session the members convene at the home of a hostess and with the help of a co-hostess, refreshments are served and a short business meeting is conducted.

The Idaho Falls ladies have been meeting for all-day sessions to do Red Cross sewing. Several members spend regular days each week at the sewing and surgical rooms. Mrs. J. C. Orme, one of the Idaho Falls auxiliary members, is deserving of special mention. She has knit twenty-five sweaters. By way of financial aid, the group has donated to the Red Cross war fund and Red Cross surgical dressing fund.

The U. L. I. A. Chapter has turned in many sweaters and bed jackets and is doing much sewing for the Red Cross.

#### "SOMEWHERE IN AUSTRALIA"

By Charles Moody  
Son of Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Moody  
Wool Growers of Blackfoot, Idaho

Somewhere in Australia, where the wind is like a curse,  
Where each dull day is followed by another slightly worse,  
Where the brick red dust is thicker than the desert's shifting sands,  
And a white man dreams and wishes for the greener, fairer lands.

Somewhere in Australia, where a woman's never seen,  
Where the sky is never cloudy and the grass is never green,  
Where the dingoes' nightly howling robs a man of bloody sleep,  
Where there isn't any whiskey and the beer is never cheap.

Somewhere in Australia where the nights were made for love  
And the moon is like a searchlight, and the Southern Cross above  
Sparkles like a diamond necklace on a clammy tropic night,  
Is a shameless waste of beauty where there's not a girl in sight.

Somewhere in Australia, where the mails are always late,  
Christmas cards in April are considered up to date,  
We never have a pay-day, so we never have a cent,  
We never need the money, so we'd never get it spent.

Somewhere in Australia, where the ants and lizards play,  
Where a hundred fresh mosquitoes replace everyone you slay,  
So take me back to America, when we've won the victory bell,  
For this God-forsaken outpost is a substitute for Hell.

## Take Care of Your Wool

"TAKE Care of the Wool You Have" is the title of a release of the Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics of the Department of Agriculture, giving facts about the cleaning, washing, pressing, mending and storing of wool. The information contained in this pamphlet is similar to that published last year by the American Wool Council in its booklet "Your Woolens, Their Wear and Care," and will help to keep the general public reminded of the value of wool and the necessity to preserve it, particularly in this wartime.

To get the best and longest wear out of articles made of wool, the following care is necessary:

**Keep Wool Clean.** When wool gathers much soil, it's harder to bring back that spick-and-span look. Perspiration weakens wool. Grit cuts it. Spots are moth bait.

**Give It the Air.** A gentle airing blows stale odors away and lifts matt nap. Sun baths rout moths from wool—but take care lest colors fade.

**Mend It in Time.** Tiny holes deserve careful mending and are easier to hide, than big holes. And a thin place reinforced may never break through.

**Don't Shock It.** Wool can't stand sharp temperature changes. A plunge into hot water shrinks the fibers, mats them. Drying in cold blasts of air or by a hot stove shrinks and hardens the fabric. Once the comforting softness is gone, it's gone.

**Protect It from Pests.** There are likely to be some clothes moths or carpet beetles in almost any home, at any time of the year. Keep them down—and out.

When you take good care of wool things, you benefit three ways: The wool keeps its fresh, fluffy look. It holds its friendly warmth. And it gives longer wear in general.

Timely directions for storing winter wool through the summer are:

First, put wool away clean, and free from pests. Store wool in a dark, dry, cool place. If you must choose between a hot, dry attic and a cool, damp basement, store wool in the dry attic. Dampness invites mildew. Be sure the trunk, closet, or heavy paper bag you store your wool things in is tightly sealed.

#### CORRECTION

In the April issue of the Wool Grower, page 31, is an item about the Red Cross work of the Auxiliary women in the Cimarron district of Colorado. Several mis-statements occur in it. First, the Red Cross roll call which I conducted when I was chairwoman for the Cimarron district totaled \$49, not \$15 as stated, and the quota was \$25. Second, the Red Cross sale was sponsored by the Cimarron community, not the Ladies' Auxiliary to the Wool Growers.

MRS. V. O. SMITH  
Cimarron, Colorado



## How to plan and direct the use of range lands



### LOOK UP:

Range forage  
Range mapping  
Effect of animals  
on range  
Planned program  
of grazing  
Livestock manage-  
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Seeding  
Cost of revegeta-  
tion  
Use of fire in  
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son and management economies.  
Regarding conservation as a  
means toward maximum pro-  
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tion, water, and soil factors,  
both physical and economic,  
which promote efficient meat  
production.

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done. It's a big job and the whole Bell System is  
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tory on telephone service.

*The Mountain States Telephone and Telegraph Co.*

## Facts Based on Experiments

INTERESTING scientific information  
comes from the report of the 34th  
annual meeting of the American So-  
ciety of Animal Production. This re-  
port is a condensation of results of  
experiments conducted at various ex-  
periment stations, some of which are  
briefly outlined here.

### Alfalfa for Breeding Ewes

It has been shown that non-legumi-  
nous roughages do not satisfactorily  
meet the requirements of gestation and  
lactation of breeding ewes. The feeding  
of alfalfa hay eliminates these diffi-  
culties. Attempts to improve on oat  
straw and corn silage ration by the  
addition of soybean oil meal, steamed  
bone meal, calcium carbonate, potas-  
sium iodide and combinations of these  
have not been successful.

Ewes receiving alfalfa hay produce  
the most milk. Those receiving oat  
straw supplemented with alfalfa ash  
or vitamin A produce the least milk.  
The growth of lambs is closely cor-  
related with milk production of the  
ewe.

### Fattening Gummer Ewes

It was proven that it is not profit-  
able to feed aged gummer ewes. These  
ewes required considerably more feed  
per 100 pounds of gain in live weight  
than lambs. Corn proved to be a more

efficient fattening feed than barley.  
Grinding grain for the gummer ewes  
reduced its palatability and its effi-  
ciency.

The quality and palatability of meat  
from finished gummer ewes compared  
favorably with that from finished  
lambs and was considerably improved  
over the meat from unfinished or  
feeder ewes.

### Importance of Body Weight in Selection of Range Ewes

The lifetime averages of body  
weights are consistent with yearling  
weights, indicating the reliability of  
using yearling weights as the basis for  
selection. Ewes heavier as yearlings  
showed a consistent advantage in the  
production of wool and consistently  
weaned more pounds of lamb per ewe  
during their lifetime than those of less  
weight at that time.

### Meat in the Army Diet

The per capita consumption of meat  
in the Army is 364 pounds per year  
as compared with 141.6 pounds per  
capita for the nation in 1940.

In beef, the Army is restricted to  
steer beef carcasses ranging from 450  
to 900 pounds. Lamb carcasses must  
weigh not less than 30 pounds or more  
than 60 pounds. Veal carcasses must  
weigh not less than 121 pounds or  
more than 190 pounds. Pork is usually  
purchased in wholesale cuts.

On an average one and a half mil-  
lion pounds of fresh, frozen, boneless  
beef is being used each week in the  
Army. There are 22,500 cooks in the  
new Army.

### Influence of Freezing Upon Tenderness in Meat

Freezing has no influence upon ten-  
derness of aged meat; however, this  
may vary among the animals. Con-  
siderable variation in tenderness was  
found among animals of the same  
grade and quality. The right side was  
found to be significantly tenderer  
than the left side but no satisfactory  
explanation can be offered for this  
finding.

The relative merits of quick and  
slow frozen beef, pork, and lamb  
steaks lend little support to the belief  
that quick freezing results in main-  
taining a more palatable product than  
slow freezing. The smallest total loss  
(drip and evaporation) occurred in the  
quick frozen steaks broiled while  
frozen and the largest loss occurred  
in the slow frozen steaks, thawed be-  
fore broiling.

## 40 Hours vs. 72

THE Wool Grower has received the following letter from W. Hume Logan of Louisville, Kentucky:

April 28, 1943

The Editor  
National Wool Grower  
Salt Lake City, Utah  
Dear Sir:

I have three sons who volunteered. One in 1941 in the Army, one in early 1942 in the Marines and one in late 1942 in the Navy. All of them write hopefully and seem happy over the thought of fighting for liberty and their native land.

They say that they are working hard, very hard, from 60 to 72 hours a week. They also say that they are getting heavier, stronger, and healthier every day. Their officers tell them that the purpose of this hard work and long hours is to make them tough and able to stand the rigors of warfare.

Isn't it a shame, a measly shame, that Congress will not permit civilians to work more than 40 hours without a bribe? Their excuse is that longer than 40 hours will injure the workers' health, which, in view of the above, does not make sense.

MacArthur in Australia, Eisenhower in Africa, Chiang Kai-shek in China, and Stalin in Russia are all crying for planes and other implements of warfare.

Will their pleadings move Congress to repeal the Wagner Act? Or will politics continue to rule?

This is the question that my boys and millions of other soldiers are now asking.

China says if we will furnish the planes and other necessary supplies, she will wallop Japan. Common horse sense tells us to accept this proposition and save our men for farm and factory.

With very best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

W. Hume Logan.

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Owing to work entailed in keeping over 2000 registrations, I have decided to sell all my registered Hampshire ewes from yearlings to six-year-olds.

Also my registered Corriedale ewes from threes to fives. Am keeping my yearling and two-year-old ewes.

Would prefer to sell open ewes, delivery August 15 to September 1. STUD AND RANGE RAMS IN BOTH BREEDS, SINGLE AND IN LARGER NUMBERS FOR SALE.

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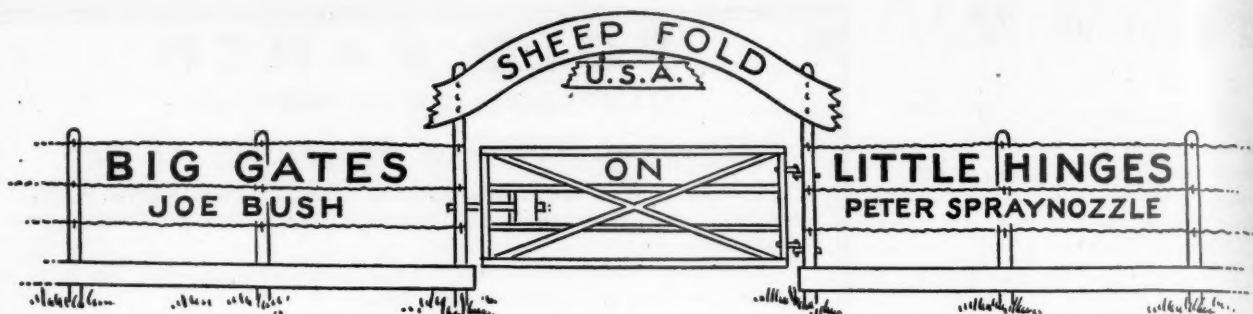


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**J**OE BUSH says that the statement "know the truth and the truth shall make you free" was recorded (John 8-32) more than 1900 years ago. To that statement Joe Bush would like to add the question: Has mankind the courage to face the truth, to know the truth, to live the truth, and thereby reap the full harvest of freedom—the freedom that mankind may have only as the strong shall share it with the weak?

If that question were put to a given number of persons on the street, the answer would be "Yes." If the persons were followed and their actions to back up their words noted (and actions sometimes speak louder than words) we are not so sure what the answer would be.

"What is the truth?" was asked the Man of Galilee as he stood before Pilate - - - no answer was made to the question then. I don't know that it has been answered since, and yet we are fighting a war out of which four new freedoms are to be born, not just a selfish, chicken-hearted freedom for those who are able to fight for it, but a freedom for those who don't have the strength to fight their own battles to win the freedom they pray for.

There are men, as there are creeds and communities, states and nations, who want a larger measure of freedom for themselves than they are willing their neighbors should have, and to that end don't want to know the full measure of truth, as they don't have the courage to share a full measure of freedom.

As Joe and me understand freedom, it is not now, and it never has been, placed in the hands of men as a gift for man to give; it's the birthright of every person on earth. It comes only from Him who is the "Giver of each and every perfect gift." Freedom was the gift, "The Pearl of Great Price," that the Lord gave to the tribes of Israel when he gave them as their heritage the promised land.

Joe says history has proven that there was land everywhere—land to be lost and won on the battlefields—but only those who had the courage to know and face and live the truth were considered worthy to live and enjoy the freedom that was and is God's most precious gift to man.

If, in the eyes of America, yea, if in the heart of America, America is fighting the battle of freedom, enlisted on the side of the Lord, there must not, there cannot be a "dark continent" anywhere. There cannot be a people from whom the might of America would withhold the freedom America claims for herself. When America sings "Mine eyes have seen the glory of the coming of the

Lord," there must be something more than lip service. It must come as it will come from a nation that loves mercy, deals justly, and walks humbly before God.

"Let there be light," and there was light; not a little here and there, on this or that continent, for this or that people, but light everywhere. For everybody who has the courage to face the light, cast their shadows all behind them, and seek the truth, will find light and freedom—the freedom that nations at war can neither add to nor take away.

Joe and me don't feel that we need find a pew in some great church where the sunlight filters in through tinted window panes. We have found the light in God's great cathedral of trees. We have listened with reverence to God's great earthly choir: the birds on the open range, in lonely mining camps, far from the crowded habitations of men. If our supplications were sincere we have never felt that we were alone, or very far from the throne of grace.

Joe and me have known men, many of them, not only in sheep and cattle camps, but men who have, and are living close to nature; men who don't know, or always keep, the statutes men write. But we have known men who in their own way seek to find the truth and live it as they find it, and as the truth reveals the freedom, they have the courage to live that freedom and share it with all mankind.

Joe Bush says to know the truth and declare the truth by exercising the freedom of speech is much, but not enough, not near enough. With it must go the freedom to worship where and how men will, and any power that seeks to take that freedom from men, does not proclaim freedom but slavery and slavery is not of God, and that which is not of God is nought.

Peter Spraynozzle  
of Sheepfold, U.S.A.

P.S.—Joe Bush says that his conception of the present war is that it is being fought so that "majorities and minorities" may know the truth, the truth that makes men free,—free from the shadows of want and fear as well as the freedom of speech, action and worship; it's a fight for the light that has no shadows, freedom for all mankind. That, Joe Bush says, is his dream of America's place in this war. If it's anything less than that then Joe's dream of America has been a nightmare in a chamber of horrors, the most horrible part of which is yet to come when "the chickens come home to roost."



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## SHROPSHIRE

are the most profitable breed of sheep for the practical-minded man. Breeders say: "They are easiest to handle," and their lambs being even-weight, even-size "bring a price above the market-top of the day." Shropshires produce quarter to three-eighths blood combing wool, always salable. They are most beautiful of the breeds. More than 10,700 members are enrolled.

### The American Shropshire Registry Association

LAFAYETTE, INDIANA

Glenn Chappell, President

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## SUFFOLK SHEEP

For more pounds of lamb in less time use a Suffolk ram. For literature and list of breeders, write the

NATIONAL SUFFOLK SHEEP ASSOCIATION  
Middleville, Michigan  
C. A. Williams, Secretary

## AMERICAN SOUTHDOWN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION

Southdowns again won grand champion earload of lambs, grand champion wether, and grand champion pen of lambs over all breeds at the 1942 Chicago Market Fat Stock and Carlot Show. Write the Secretary for additional information.  
Eugene Helms, President  
W. L. Henning, Sec'y., State College, Pa.

## Iowa Sheep Association

AS A RESULT of the efforts of the Iowa Sheep and Wool Growers Association, the Iowa Lamb Feeders Association and the Iowa Purebred Sheep Association, the Iowa State Legislature passed a bill which gives the sheep industry the same recognition accorded other agricultural industries in the state.

Under the new act (H. F. 87), which is printed in full below, the three sheep associations, while maintaining their own individual memberships and powers, will be united in work looking toward the advancement of the entire industry. To handle this work, Dewey Jontz, at present shepherd of the Iowa State College purebred sheep at Ames, has recently been appointed. He assumes his position as field man for the Iowa Sheep Association on July 1. An appropriation from the state is expected to cover the costs of operating the new association.

H. F. 87, as enacted into law, reads as follows:

An Act to recognize the Iowa State Sheep Association; to define the duties and objects of the association; and to aid in promoting the welfare of the sheep industry in Iowa.  
Be It Enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa:

Section 1. The organization known as the Iowa State Sheep Association shall be entitled to the benefits of this chapter by filing each year with the Department of Agriculture verified proof of its organization, the names of its president, vice president, secretary-treasurer, and that two thousand (2000) persons are bona fide members, together with such other information as the Department of Agriculture may require.

Sec. 2. The duties and objects of the Iowa state sheep association shall be:

1. To promote the welfare of the sheep industry in Iowa.
2. To provide for practical and scientific instruction in the breeding, growing and feeding of sheep.
3. To make demonstrations in the feeding and care of sheep, and publish subjects beneficial to the sheep industry.
4. To aid in the orderly marketing of sheep and wool.
5. To promote the consumption of lamb and mutton and the use of wool.
6. To publish a breeders' directory.
7. To aid and promote sheep-feeding contests, shows and sales.
8. To make an annual report of the proceedings and expenditures to the Secretary of Agriculture.

Sec. 3. The association shall act by and through an executive committee consisting of:

1. The president, vice president, and secretary-treasurer of the association.

## DELAINE MERINOS

Hardy — More Wool — Less Feed

Write for booklet and list of breeders  
THE AMERICAN & DELAINE  
MERINO RECORD ASS'N.

Gowdy Williamson, Sec'y. XENIA, OHIO

## HAMPSHIRE

Hardy - Prolific



A mutton breed producing market lambs that give you

POUNDS - PROFIT

Write for Booklet and breeders' list

### The American Hampshire Sheep Assn.

72 Woodland Ave.

Detroit, Michigan

Helen Tyler Belote, Secy.-Treas.  
C. Harold Hopkins, President

## CORRIEDALE EXCELS

As a heavy shearing, long - stapled breed with a real carcass. Be sure you get Corriedale, not some cross-bred which resembles this established breed.



Association Life Membership \$10—Registry 50c, transfer 25c. All membership and half of registry fees used for breed promotion. We maintain a complete progeny record and have as members the leading State and Federal agencies in the U. S.

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President—Herbert T. Blood, Denver, Colo.  
Vice-Pres.—L. L. Crane, Santa Rosa, Calif.  
Director—J. H. King, Laramie, Wyo.  
Secretary-Treasurer—Fredric S. Hults,  
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### AMERICAN CORRIEDALE ASS'N.

Incorporated 1916—Fine Service for 27 Years  
For Booklet and List, Address Secretary

2. The dean of the division of agriculture of the Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, or a member of the faculty of said college to be designated by the said dean.

3. The Secretary of Agriculture of the state of Iowa.

Sec. 4. The executive committee may employ one or more competent persons who shall carry out the provisions of this chapter under the direction of the committee. Such persons shall hold office at the pleasure of the committee.

Sec. 5. The officers of the association shall serve without compensation, but shall receive their necessary expenses while engaged in the business of association.

## Our Way of Life

BY this caption I don't mean our democracy, our civilization, our social order. What I refer to is our job here on the farm, raising sheep for a living. Every once in a while some starry-eyed person comes setting foot on our quiet porch, comes sitting in our old rocking chair with his feet on our old sheep pelt, wishing to possess that pearl of great price—a grassy, sheeply, bleatsome, lambkin-some, weedless happy existence!

When a sheep critter dies on our pastures or in our woodlot, we buzz out and beat the buzzards to it. We jerk that old grabchain out of the trunk of the coupe and fasten the matter-of-fact chain around the critter's matter-of-fact neck and anchor the other end to the experienced bumper of the matter-of-fact old bus and off we buzz to the burning ground or burial ground, whichever strikes our present and nearest convenience. What we otta do to enlighten the traveling public and stabilize their sentimentality and imagination is to let the luckless brute rot where she passed out and be feasted on by fifty congregating buzzards!

Every flock of sheep on God's green earth is bound to drop lambs down to puny, slivery, wabby runts. It may be shepherdly and sentimentally humane and scriptural to nurture them each and all, but in time we came to looping the sisal twine around the worst of these poor necks and hanging them on nails decisively driven in the yeaning apartments for that very funereal purpose. What we otta do is to coddle them all along and send them out to grass for the fond traveling public to meditate on—so there might be one to die near the road occasionally for the crows to pick

at or for stray dogs to be seen carrying off!

About as essential to the job in hand as the carburetter of the old farm coupe is its pair of going sheep shears and the carborundum stone. We want to find a go-cutter of a shears in barn, in shed, in buckhouse—sheep and lambs get smeary, dungbally, incipiently maggotty; in such things it must be Johnny-on-the-spot. On a row of books directly opposite to that old rocking chair we keep a row of old discarded shears—which, we gravely inform hopeful visitors were worn out cutting dung and maggots from sheep and clipping semi-fleeces from the "deads."

In a loft hard by we have prepared a lot of cartons up to 2-foot di-

mension in which we received the thousands and ten-thousands of tetra-capsules that we wrestle down the stubborn throats of all the sheep and lambs at stubbornly frequent intervals throughout the whole doggone summer. We further exhibit syringes and sundry tubes and guns for worming sheep and lambs but which we explain we were compelled to discard because of the exhausting volume of profanity they invoked in the user.

"But, dear sir!" they plead: "Your fencerows are free from briars and bushes—think what you escape in the way of Canada thistles, quack grass, burdocks, cockleburs and horse nettle and God-knows-not-what!" Then I take them out to show them an ardent and devoted collector's array of 100-pound empty drums in which my favorite chemical weed killer has been arriving for many a year; I go further and lead their erring feet and erring comprehension to the display of knap-sack sprayers not only still in service but that died valiantly on the field of battle years and years ago. For a continuance of this film come back to this same theater.

G. P. Williams  
Radnor, Ohio

## Wool

WOOL is the overcoat of a sheep that is bred and reared in the Antipodes to keep the producer broke and the buyer crazy. The fiber varies in color and weight and the man who can guess nearest the length of the fiber is called a wool man by the public, a fool by the farmer, and a poor business man by his creditors.

The price of wool is determined in London and goes up when you have sold, and down when you have bought.

A buyer working for a group of mills was sent to London to watch the wool market, and after a few days' deliberation he wired his firm to this effect:

"Some think it will go up and some think it will go down. I do, too. Whatever you do will be wrong. Act at once."

Wool is sheared in the spring, mortgaged in the summer and left in bond in the winter.

You can buy and you can't, you will and you won't. — Be damned if you do and be damned if you don't.

Melvin Fell  
Pendleton, Oregon

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